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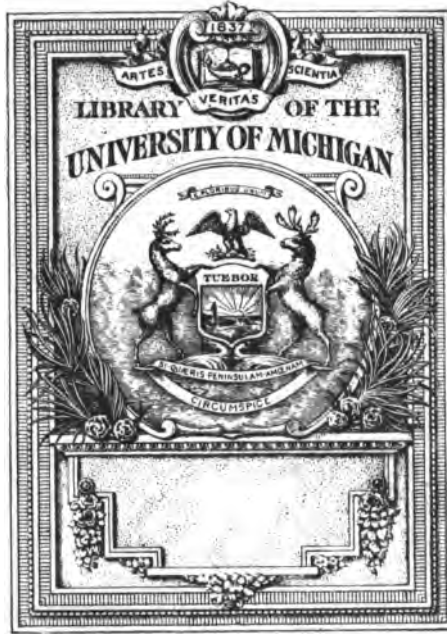
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THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

REPORT OF THE
LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

AND



REPORT OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LIBRARY
BUILDING AND GROUNDS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30

1917



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1917

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FORM OF GIFT OR BEQUEST TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

"TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, TO BE PLACED IN THE
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS AND ADMINISTERED THEREIN BY THE
AUTHORITIES THEREOF."

LIST OF OFFICERS

LIBRARIANS SINCE THE INCEPTION OF THE LIBRARY

1802-1807—John Beckley, Clerk of the House of Representatives and Librarian
1807-1815—Patrick Magruder, Clerk of the House of Representatives and Librarian
1815-1820—George Watterston
1820-1861—John Silva Meehan
1861-1864—John G. Stephenson
1864-1897 (*June 30*)—Ainsworth Rand Spofford
1897 (*July 1*)—*January 17, 1899*—John Russell Young
1899 (*April 5*)—Herbert Putnam

LIBRARY STAFF

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

HERBERT PUTNAM—Librarian of Congress
APPLETON PRENTISS CLARK GRIFFIN—Chief Assistant Librarian
Allen Richards Boyd—Chief Clerk
Jessica Louise Farnum—Secretary

DIVISIONS

Reading Room—Frederick William Ashley, Superintendent; Hugh Alexander Morrison, John Graham Morrison, chief assistants
Division of Bibliography—Herman Henry Bernard Meyer, Chief
Card Division—Charles Harris Hastings, Chief
Catalogue Division—Charles Martel, Chief
Classification Division—Clarence W. Perley, Chief
Division of Documents—Henry John Harris, Chief
Legislative Reference—Charles Wallace Collins, jr., administrative assistant
Division of Manuscripts—Gaillard Hunt, Chief
Division of Maps and Charts—Philip Lee Phillips, Chief
Division of Music—Oscar George Theodore Sonneck, Chief
Order Division—Theodore Wesley Koch, Chief
Division of Periodicals—William Adams Slade, Chief
Division of Prints—Richard Austin Rice, Acting Chief
Semitic Division—Israel Schapiro, in charge

Smithsonian Deposit—Paul Brockett, Custodian (office at Smithsonian Institution); Francis Henry Parsons, assistant in charge
Law Library—James David Thompson, Law Librarian

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

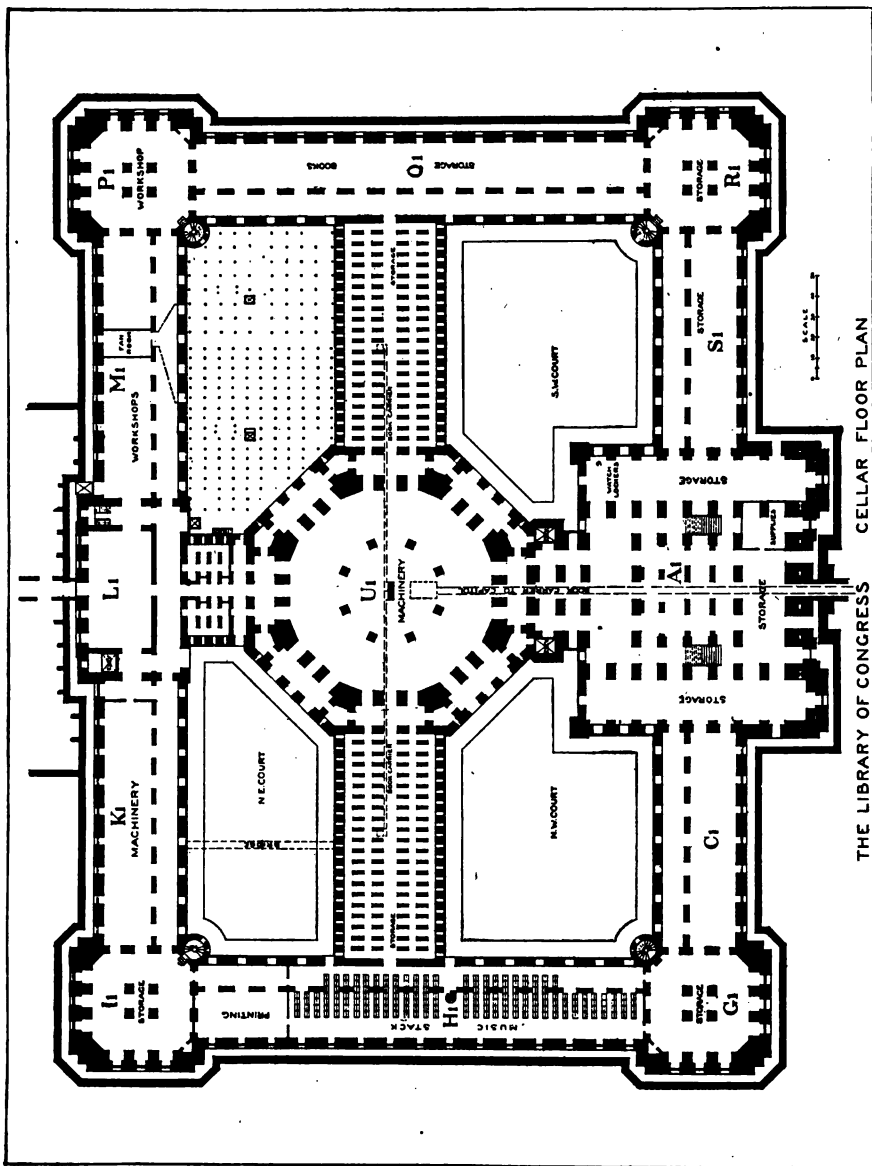
THORVALD SOLBERG—Register of Copyrights
ARTHUR CRISFIELD—Assistant Register of Copyrights

LIBRARY BRANCH, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

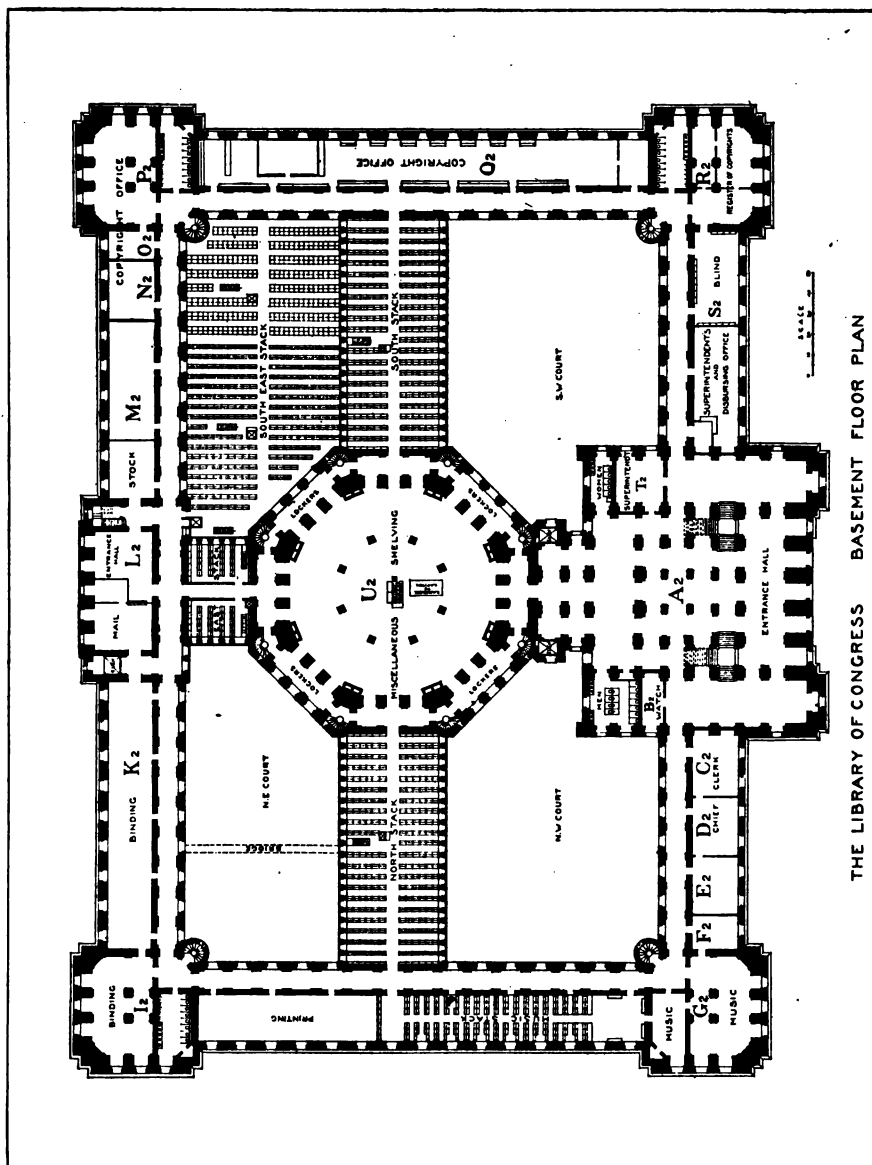
Printing—Frank M. Hatley, foreman
Binding—R. C. Lohmeyer, foreman

LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS

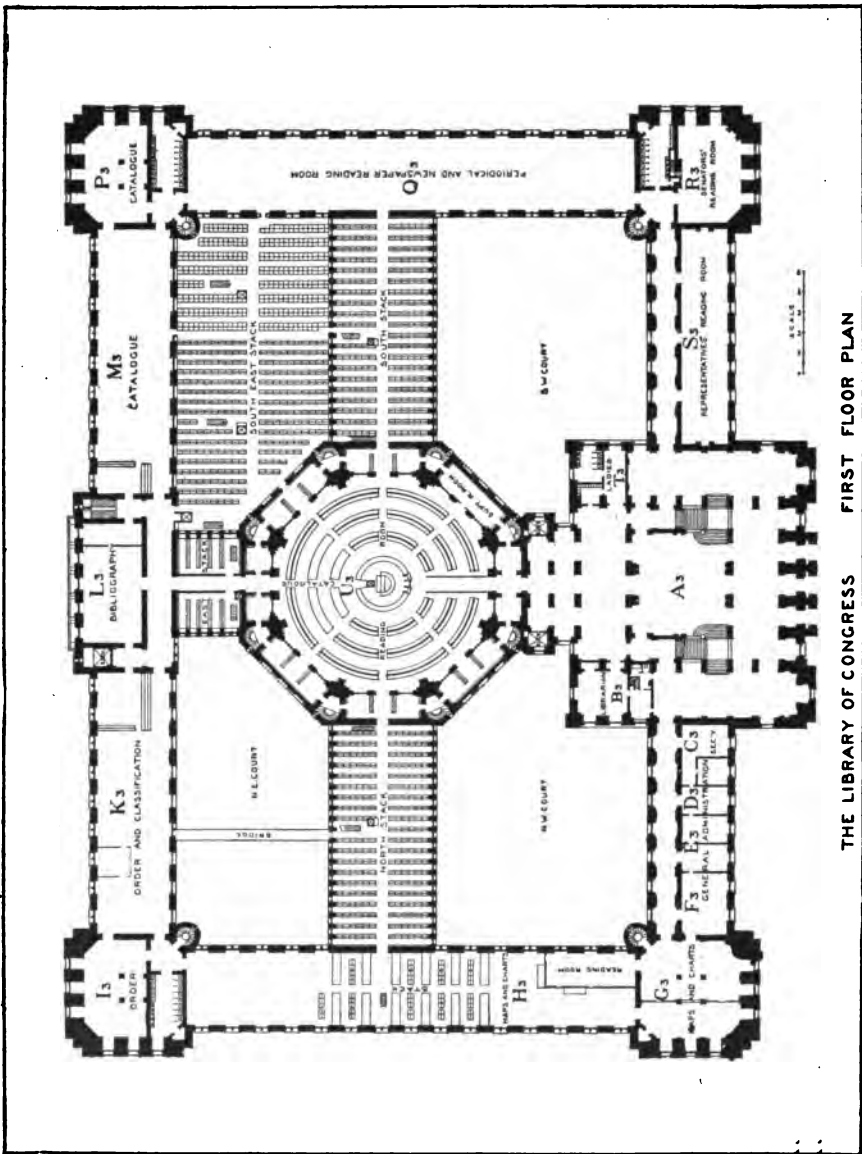
FRANK LLOYD AVERILL—Superintendent
Wade H. Rabbitt—Chief Clerk
Charles Benjamin Titlow—Chief Engineer
Damon Warren Harding—Electrician
John Vanderbilt Würdemann—Captain of the watch



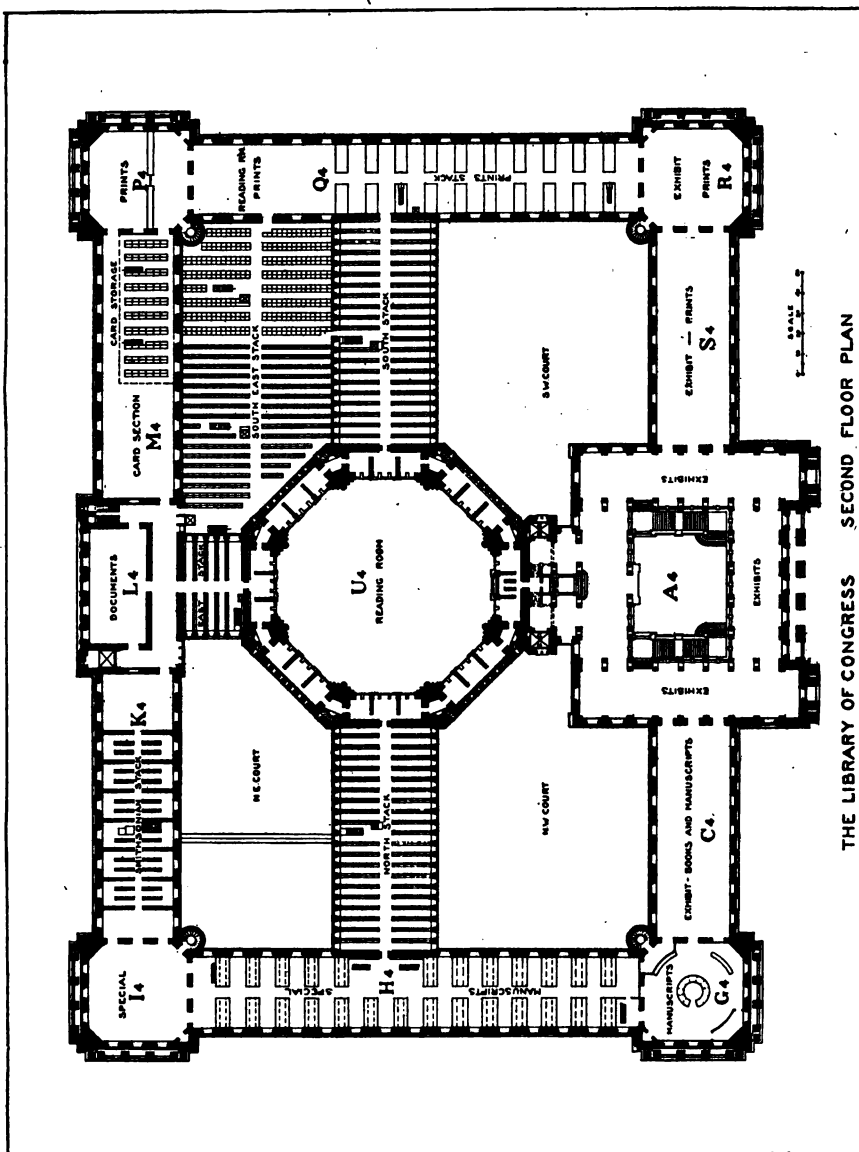




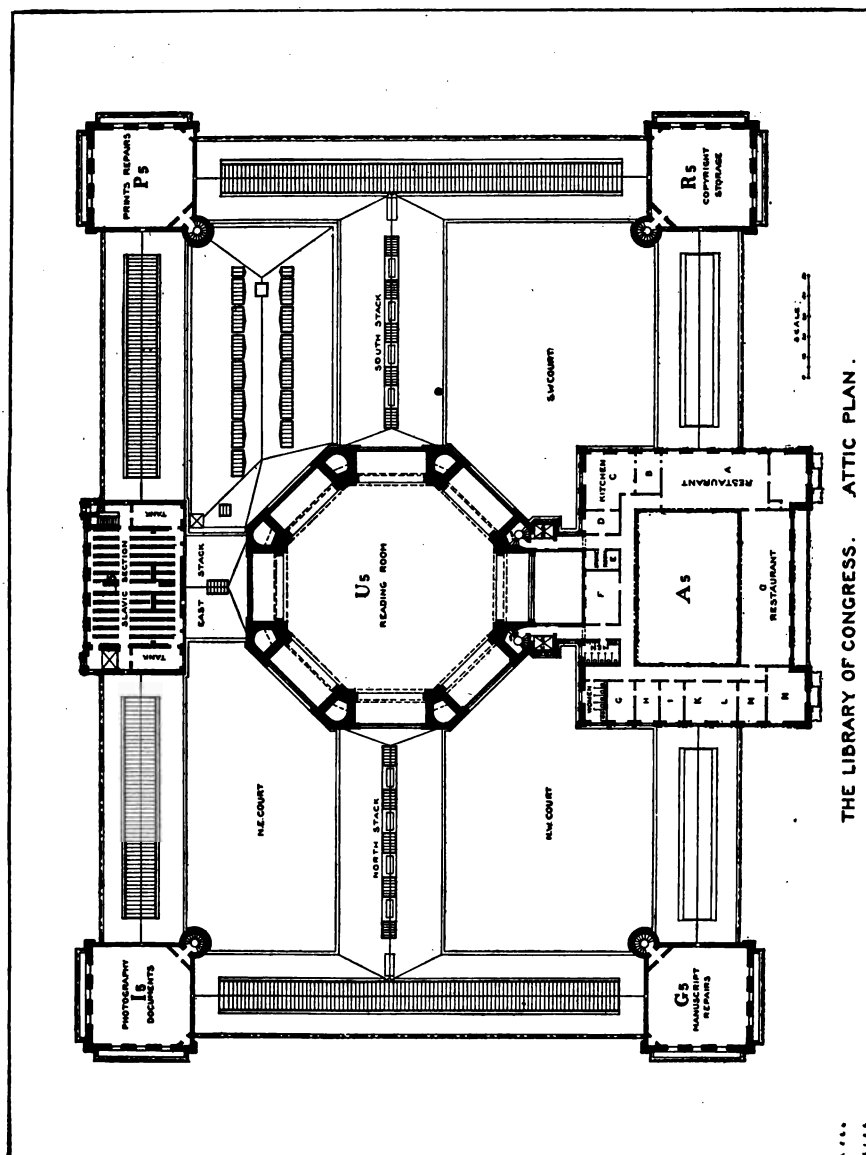
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN







THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SECOND FLOOR PLAN



THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. ATTIC PLAN.



REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Washington, D. C., December 3, 1917

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my report as Librarian of Congress for the year ending June 30, 1917. The report of the Superintendent of the Library Building and Grounds (and Disbursing Officer) follows, beginning at page 201. That of the Register of Copyrights is, as usual, attached as Appendix II.

The economic situation requires that mere administrative reports of the government establishments shall this year be kept at a minimum. I refrain, therefore, from incorporating in mine any new matter, and have endeavored in general to limit the statement to the bare record of our operations, with only such explanations and comments as are needed to indicate their significance. Under several items, however, the explanations and comments are for special reasons disproportionate. The items are Manuscripts, Music, Orientalia, and Legislative Reference. The manuscript accessions being largely the result of gift, a somewhat elaborate analysis of them is due, if only as an acknowledgment to the donors; the material coming to the Music Division and to the collection of Orientalia—especially in the field of Chinese literature [p. 83]—can be appreciated only as the particulars are set forth; and the work of the Legislative Reference Division seems still entitled to a more detailed analysis than should be necessary after it shall have become firmly established, with a really adequate provision for its maintenance.

SERVICE

In the case of the Music Division there is a special reason also in the fact that the report of its Chief concludes his service with us—for on September 5 (1917) he left us to accept a position with the music publishing house of G. Schirmer in New York City. What his departure means in the loss to the Library and to the cause of music can be appreciated only by those familiar with his extraordinary constructive work in this division during the past 15 years. When he took charge, in 1902, the collection consisted of about 250,000 compositions, almost entirely the result of copyright, and a few thousand books in the literature of the subject, the result either of copyright or of unsystematic purchase. He accepted the task of developing this into a comprehensive and scientific collection, the major collection of this country, and so far as conditions should permit, the equal in substance, if not in form, of the great collections abroad. He brought a combination of qualifications quite unique: a thorough education, acquired in Germany and in Italy, specializing in music through advanced courses in the universities; scientific ideals, shaped by contact with sound and serious scholarship; and definite convictions. Among these latter—most fortunately—was a conviction that there was such a thing as American music. And his introduction to me was a bibliography of it, during the 18th century—which he had compiled after laborious research, and which later appeared in print—a novel contribution in a hitherto unexploited field. A native of the United States (for he was born in Jersey City, though of German parentage, and after his thirteenth year educated abroad) he sympathized with the purpose of building up here a collection that should advance the cause of music in America. He laid out a systematic plan for this, having in view emphasis upon particular sections during five-year periods. How well that plan has been pursued appears from his yearly reports, in-

corporated with mine. As a result of it the collection includes now 740,000 musical compositions, 35,000 items in the literature of music, and 20,000 in the domain of musical instruction—an organic and well-balanced collection—one of the largest in the world, rich in full scores, preeminent in scores of operatic compositions and the librettos essential to their study, and with a major percentage even of the early books on music which formed its literature before 1800. In manuscripts it is of course not comparable with the ancient collections abroad, but even as to these the needs of the student are recognized by facsimiles and transcripts—for the project included systematic reproductions of such scores as exist only in manuscript or in unique copies not on the market.

And to method and assiduity in collecting he added notable industry and willingness for personal detail. Combined with precision of knowledge and public spirit these enabled him to compile with his own hand catalogues, bibliographies, and other monographs, which have not merely made the collection useful to the profession in the United States but have given it repute abroad, where, indeed, as our delegate to various musical congresses he has added to the prestige of the Library and the Government. He has added to it in another way, as editor of the *Musical Quarterly* issued by the Messrs. Schirmer.

The position with this firm continues and will in some respects enlarge the professional opportunities which that relation engendered.

There have been no other changes in the permanent higher positions. Dr. Palmieri's temporary engagement with us in connection with the Slavic section came to an end on March 31. Since that date Dr. Speek, of our Legislative Reference Division, has been assigned to it with a view to especial development of it upon the economic side. In the Oriental section we have continued to benefit by the

advice and assistance of Dr. Swingle, of the Department of Agriculture, and of specialists—including Dr. Laufer, of the Field Columbian Museum, and Prof. Kiang, of the University of California—whose interest, enthusiasm, and direct aid he has secured without cost to us.

The call for military service, and the demands of newly established bureaus and commissions have caused numerous withdrawals from our subordinate positions—no less than 35 have joined the Colors since the 1st of January. They are mostly of young men not easy to replace under present conditions. During two periods (Sept. 16, 1915—Jan. 31, 1916, and again since July 18, 1917) Dr. Hunt, Chief of our Manuscript Division, has been lent to the State Department for special war time service in connection with his familiar former service in the Bureau of Citizenship.

FINANCE

The following table exhibits the appropriations and expenditures of the Library proper and of the Copyright Office for the fiscal year, and the appropriations for the preceding fiscal year and the year now current. Included also are the appropriations for the equipment and care of the building and grounds, expended by the Superintendent.

Report of the Librarian of Congress

11

Object of appropriations	Appropriations 1916	Appropriations 1917	Expenditures 1917	Appropriations 1918
Library and Copyright Office:				
Salaries—				
General service.....	\$264,120.00	\$270,660.00	\$270,075.89	\$272,860.00
Special service.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Sunday service.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,997.35	10,000.00
Distribution of card indexes	^a 40,700.11	^a 44,039.26	^a 43,588.16	46,900.00
Legislative reference.....	25,000.00	25,000.00	24,930.49	25,000.00
Carrier service.....	960.00	960.00	934.17	960.00
Copyright Office.....	102,580.00	104,440.00	103,708.09	104,740.00
Increase of Library.....	^g 98,000.00	^g 98,000.00	^g 98,000.00	^g 98,000.00
Contingent expenses.....	^b 7,307.79	^b 7,304.74	[*] 7,302.18	7,300.00
Total Library and Copyright Office.....	550,667.90	562,404.00	560,536.33	567,760.00
Building and grounds:				
Care and maintenance, including Sunday service.....	79,645.00	83,245.00	82,601.59	86,005.00
Fuel, light, and miscellaneous..	14,000.00	^k 20,008.68	[*] 19,947.86	13,100.00
Fuel, light, and miscellaneous (1917 and 1918).....				^k 14,900.00
Furniture and shelving.....	17,000.00	10,000.00	[*] 9,983.37	10,000.00
Resurfacing west driveway and repairs to stone curb.....		4,000.00	2,620.28	
Refitting boiler room and coal vaults.....		2,500.00	1,024.77	
Cooling and circulating drinking-water system.....				^k 5,000.00
Total Building and grounds..	110,645.00	119,753.68	116,177.87	129,005.00
Grand total.....	661,312.90	682,157.68	676,714.20	696,765.00
Printing and binding (allotment, not appropriation).....				
	^c 200,514.35	^c 209,445.40	209,196.59	200,000.00
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard (interest account).....				
	^d 2,702.55	^d 2,972.45	2,944.80	^d 827.65

^a Appropriation 1916 includes credits \$1,200.11 on account of sales of cards to Government institutions. Appropriation 1917 includes \$699.79 credits on account of sales of cards to Government institutions and \$339.47 yet to be credited. Expenditures 1917 (\$43,588.16 including outstanding indebtedness) offset by subscriptions covered into the Treasury (\$69,588.08).

^b Appropriation 1916 includes credits \$1.30 on account of sales of photo-duplications to Government institutions; credit of \$5.85 by return of photostat spools and a credit of 64 cents on account of a refund by a defaulting contractor. Appropriation 1917 includes credits of \$4.74 on account of sales of photo-duplications to Government institutions.

^c Allotment 1916 includes credits of \$514.35 on account of sales of cards to Government institutions. Allotment 1917 includes credits of \$299.87 on account of sales of cards to Government institutions and \$145.53 yet to be credited. Allotment 1917 includes \$9,000 provided in deficiency act approved Sept. 8, 1916.

^d Includes balance from preceding year in addition to appropriation of \$800.

^e Any unexpended balance will be available for the succeeding year.

^f Offset by fees covered into the Treasury (\$110,077.40).

^g Exclusive of \$2,000 to be expended by the marshal of the Supreme Court for new books of reference for that body.

^k Increased \$8.68 by refunds of defaulting contractors.

^h Made available in fiscal year 1917 upon passage of legislative act for the fiscal year 1918.

^{*} Including outstanding indebtedness.

The appropriations for 1916-17 varied from those in the preceding year in the following particulars:

Salaries (general service)—General administration: The following salary was increased: stenographer and typewriter, \$780 to \$840.

Mail and delivery division: 1 additional assistant at \$600; the following salary was increased: 1 assistant, \$720 to \$780.

Order and accession division: The following salaries were increased: 2 assistants, \$780 to \$840.

Catalogue, classification and shelf division: The following salaries were increased: 4 assistants, \$860 to \$920; 13 assistants, \$780 to \$840.

Binding division: The following salary was increased: 1 assistant, \$900 to \$960.

Bibliography division: The following salaries were increased: 1 assistant, \$780 to \$840; stenographer and typewriter, \$900 to \$960.

Reading rooms: 2 additional assistants at \$600. The following salaries were increased: 3 assistants, \$900 to \$960; 10 assistants, \$780 to \$840; attendant Senate reading room, \$900 to \$960; attendant, Representatives' reading room, \$780 to \$840; 2 attendants in cloak room, \$720 to \$780; attendant Toner Library, \$900 to \$960; attendant Washington Library, \$900 to \$960; 2 watchmen, \$720 to \$780; evening service, 5 assistants, \$900 to \$960; 15 assistants, \$780 to \$840.

Periodical division: The following salaries were increased: 5 assistants, \$780 to \$840; stenographer and typewriter, \$900 to \$960.

Division of documents: The following salaries were increased: 1 assistant, \$780 to \$840; stenographer and typewriter, \$900 to \$960.

Division of maps and charts: The following salary was increased: 1 assistant, \$780 to \$840.

Music division: The following salaries were increased: 2 assistants, \$780 to \$840.

Smithsonian deposit: The following salary was increased: 1 messenger, \$720 to \$780.

Congressional reference library: The following salaries were increased: 1 assistant, \$900 to \$960; 1 assistant, \$780 to \$840.

Copyright Office: The following salaries were increased: 18 clerks, \$900 to \$960; 2 clerks, \$800 to \$860; 10 clerks, \$720 to \$780; porter, \$720 to \$780.

Card indexes: Appropriation increased from \$39,500 to \$43,000. The item made to read:

For service in connection with distribution of card indexes and other publications of the Library: Chief of division, \$3,000; chief assistant, \$1,800; assistants—one \$1,600, three at \$1,500 each, three at \$1,400 each, three at \$1,200 each, three at \$1,100 each, four at \$1,000 each; for services of assistants at salaries less than \$1,000 per annum and for piecework and work by the hour, \$17,000, including not exceeding \$500 for freight charges, expressage, traveling expenses connected with such distribution, and expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian, \$43,000.

Increase of the Library of Congress: The item made to read:

For purchase of books for the Library, including payment in advance for subscriptions books, and society publications, and for freight, commissions, and traveling expenses, and all other expenses incidental to the acquisition of books by purchase, gift, bequest, or exchange, to continue available during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and eighteen, \$90,000, together with the unexpended balance of the sum appropriated for this object for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and sixteen;

For purchase of books and for periodicals for the law library, under the direction of the Chief Justice, \$3,000;

For purchase of new books of reference for the Supreme Court, to be a part of the Library of Congress, and purchased by the marshal of the Supreme Court, under the direction of the Chief Justice, \$2,000;

For purchase of miscellaneous periodicals and newspapers, \$5,000;

In all, \$100,000.

The appropriations for 1917-18 include the following changes and additional provisions:

Mail and delivery division: 1 additional assistant, at \$1,200. The following salary was increased: 1 assistant in charge, \$1,500 to \$1,600.

Reading room: 1 additional assistant in room for the blind, \$900.

Copyright Office: The following salaries were increased: 5 junior messengers, \$360 to \$420.

Card indexes: 3 additional assistants, 1 at \$1,600, 1 at \$1,200, and 1 at \$1,100.

A total increase for the card index service of \$3,900 (\$43,000 to \$46,900).

Library Building and Grounds: 2 additional positions: 2 laborers, at \$600 each. The following salaries were increased: Superintendent, \$3,000 to \$3,600; 1 telephone switchboard operator, at \$720 instead of 1 assistant telephone switchboard operator, at \$600; 14 laborers, \$540 to \$600.

For fuel, lights, repairs, etc.: The item made to include the following: "including \$1,400, to be immediately available, additional for waterproofing parts of east driveway and over machinery; \$1,075 for fire hose and fittings; \$8,500, to be immediately available, for repairing tunnel and mechanical book carrier connecting the Library Building and the Capitol; \$2,300 for repairing passenger elevators; \$500 for painting portions of roof of building; and \$2,000 for pointing exterior stonework of building." Increased from \$20,000 to \$28,000.

The following additional provisions:

For providing and installing cooling and circulating drinking-water system in Library Building, \$5,000, to be immediately available.

SEC. 7. That to provide, during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and eighteen, for increased compensation

at the rate of ten per centum per annum to employees who receive salaries at a rate per annum less than \$1,200, and for increased compensation at the rate of five per centum per annum to employees who receive salaries at a rate not more than \$1,800 per annum and not less than \$1,200 per annum, so much as may be necessary is appropriated: *Provided*, That this section shall only apply to the employees who are appropriated for in this act specifically and under lump sums or whose employment is authorized herein: *Provided further*, That detailed reports shall be submitted to Congress on the first day of the next session showing the number of persons, the grades or character of positions, the original rates of compensation, and the increased rates of compensation provided for herein.

Library estimates, 1917-18: The following positions asked for in the estimates for 1917-18 were not granted:

Semitic Division: Two assistants, at \$900 each..... \$1,800

Increases of salary recommended, not granted:

Library proper:

1 assistant from \$1,500 to \$1,800; granted to \$1,600.	\$200
5 assistants from \$960 to \$1,200.....	1,200
9 assistants from \$1,000 to \$1,080.....	720
30 assistants from \$960 to \$1,080.....	3,600
1 attendant (Senate reading room) from \$960 to \$1,080.....	120
1 attendant (Representatives reading room) from \$960 to \$1,080.....	120
1 stenographer and typewriter from \$960 to \$1,080.	120
1 stenographer and typewriter from \$840 to \$900..	60
1 attendant (Representatives reading room) from \$840 to \$900.....	60
1 messenger from \$840 to \$900.....	60
51 assistants from \$840 to \$900.....	3,060
2 assistants from \$780 to \$900.....	240
2 watchmen (reading room) from \$780 to \$900.....	240
1 telephone assistant (reading room) from \$660 to \$900.....	240
1 assistant from \$580 to \$600.....	20
7 assistants from \$540 to \$600.....	420
1 messenger to Chief Assistant Librarian from \$540 to \$600.....	60
28 junior messengers from \$420 to \$480.....	1,680

144 positions 12,220

Copyright Office:

10 clerks from \$1,000 to \$1,080.....	\$800
18 clerks from \$960 to \$1,080.....	2, 160
2 clerks from \$860 to \$900.....	80
10 clerks from \$780 to \$900.....	1, 200
2 clerks from \$480 to \$600.....	240
5 junior messengers from \$360 to \$480; granted to \$420.....	300
<hr/>	
47 positions	4, 780

191 positions in total..... 17, 000

Increase of Library of Congress (purchase of books):

\$100,000 recommended; \$90,000 granted.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

COPYRIGHT:
Statistics

The report of the Register of Copyrights appears in full as Appendix II, and is also separately printed by the Copyright Office.

The principal statistics of the business done during the year are as follows:

Fees received and applied	Fiscal year 1916-17
Registrations (\$1), including certificates.....	\$103, 226. 00
Registrations (50 cents), photographs, no certificates	3, 110. 00
Registrations (50 cents), renewals.....	996. 00
For copies of record.....	859. 00
For assignments and copies of same.....	1, 469. 00
For notices of user.....	152. 00
For indexing transfers of proprietorship.....	107. 40
For searches.....	158. 00
Total.....	110, 077. 40
<hr/>	
Total number of deposits received (material of all classes, including duplicates).....	195, 627
Total number of registrations.....	111, 438
<hr/>	
Total communications received, including parcels, but excluding deposits noted above.....	139, 062
Total communications sent out (including letters written).....	146, 332

The fees from copyrights are covered into the Treasury and not applied directly to the maintenance of the Copyright Office. They form a regular revenue of the Government, however, and a net revenue over the direct expenses of the office, as appears from the comparison following:

RECEIPTS		COPYRIGHT OFFICE:
Fees covered in during the fiscal year 1916-17, as above . . .		<i>Receipts and expenses</i>
	\$110, 077. 40	
EXPENSES		
Salaries, as stated	\$103, 708. 09	
Stationery and sundries	1, 059. 31	
	<hr/>	
		104, 767. 40
Net cash earnings		5, 310. 00

The amount expended for salaries (\$103,708.09) includes the sum of \$4,680 paid in salaries to certain employees who have been classifying and crediting the old deposits received prior to 1897. This expenditure is chargeable to arrears. The *current* expenses of the Office are therefore considerably more than met by the *current* receipts.

The above statement includes all *disbursements* except the cost of furniture, of printing, and of binding, but only *cash* receipts. In addition to cash fees, the copyright business brings each year to the government, in articles deposited, property to the value of many thousands of dollars. During the past fiscal year 195,627 such articles were received. The value of those drawn up into the collections of the Library far exceeded the amount of net cash earnings.

On the 6th day of July, 1917, when the report of the Copyright Office was submitted, the remittances received up to the third mail of the day had been recorded and acknowledged; the account books of the bookkeeping division were written up and posted to June 30, and the accounts rendered to the Treasury Department were settled up to and including the month of June, while earned fees to June 30, inclusive, had been paid into the Treasury. All copy-

Current copy-right business

right applications received up to and including June 30 had been passed upon and refunds made.

The total unfinished business for the full 20 years from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1917, amounts to but \$2,186.63, against a total completed business for the same period of \$1,759,853.55.

At the close of business on July 6, 1917, the works deposited for copyright registration up to and including June 30 had nearly all been recorded, as well as a large part of the publications received since that date.

The Catalogue of Copyright Entries, which since the transfer of its publication from the Treasury Department to the Library of Congress has been issued in four separate parts, was continued in five annual volumes properly indexed.

During the past 20 years the business done by the Office was as follows:

Total number of entries.....	2, 162, 979
Total number of articles deposited.....	3, 838, 483
Total amount of fees received and applied.....	\$1, 759, 853. 55
Total expenditure for service.....	\$1, 512, 795. 84
Net receipts above expenses for service.....	\$245, 998. 40

During the 46 years since the copyright work became a business of the Library of Congress the total number of entries has been 3,043,835.

*Elimination of
copyright deposits*

Under authority of sections 59 and 60 of the Copyright act of 1909, 18,177 volumes have been transferred to the Library from the deposits in the Copyright Office during the fiscal year; 5,081 books have been deposited in governmental libraries in the District of Columbia, and 57,215 articles have been returned to copyright claimants, including 15,464 books, 398 photographs, 16,963 prints, 11,326 periodicals, 3,415 musical compositions, and 9,649 motion picture films.

INCREASE OF THE LIBRARY: PRINTED MATERIAL, *

(From the report of the Order Division)

Adopting the count of printed books and pamphlets made in June, 1902, as accurate, the total contents of the Library, inclusive of the Law Library, at the close of the past two fiscal years, were as follows:

Description	Contents of the Library		
	1916	1917	Gain
Books.....	2, 451, 974	2, 537, 922	85, 948
Manuscripts (a numerical statement not feasible).....			
Maps and charts (pieces).....	154, 200	158, 480	4, 280
Music (volumes and pieces).....	770, 248	795, 749	25, 501
Prints (pieces).....	392, 905	397, 945	5, 040

Description	Net accessions	
	1916	1917
Printed books and pamphlets.....	88, 101	85, 948
Manuscripts (a numerical statement not feasible).....		
Maps and charts (volumes and pieces).....	6, 647	4, 280
Music (volumes and pieces).....	42, 440	25, 501
Prints (pieces).....	7, 148	5, 040

* For Manuscripts, Maps, Music, and Prints, see under those headings *infra*.

ACCESSIONS:
Books and pamphlets, by sources

The accessions of books and pamphlets during the past two years, in detail, classified by source, were as follows:

How acquired	1916	1917
By purchase.....	19,905	17,348
By gift.....	10,881	12,100
By transfer from United States Government libraries.....	21,860	24,220
From the Public Printer by virtue of law.....	4,906	5,389
From the American Printing House for the Blind.....		35
By International Exchange (from foreign governments).....	14,850	9,619
Gifts of the United States Government in all its branches.....	4,216	4,525
Gifts from State governments.....	9,615	11,095
Gifts from local governments.....	3,573	2,998
Gifts from corporations and associations.....	1,037	623
By copyright.....	^a 15,792	^b 14,738
By Smithsonian.....	3,473	1,962
By exchange (piece for piece).....	3,925	3,014
By priced exchange.....	433	673
Library of Congress publications (specially bound).....	340	79
Gain of volumes by separation in binding and by binding of books and periodicals previously uncounted or uncounted in their present form.....	8,531	7,662
Total added—books, pamphlets, and pieces.....	123,337	116,080
DEDUCTIONS		
By consolidation in binding.....	9,794	5,031
Duplicates sent in exchange.....	14,588	17,539
Returns of college and library catalogues.....	10,854	7,562
	35,236	30,132
Net accessions.....	88,101	85,948

^a This includes 311 volumes added to the reserve collections.

^b This includes 357 volumes added to the reserve collections.

As was to be expected, the war has continued to keep down the number of accessions received from abroad through purchase, international exchange, and the Smithsonian deposit. Since June, 1914, the net totals of accessions have steadily declined until this year's net increase (85,948) is somewhat below the annual average of the preceding 18 years.

In an endeavor to learn and take advantage of opportunities for acquisitions abroad, as well as to improve the procedure for securing material from Germany and Austria needed by other American libraries as well as our own, the Chief of the Order Division, Mr. Koch, went to London in January last and remained there into July. A good deal of his attention was given to the interviews and correspondence incidental to the second purpose; but he reported fully the opportunities of the British book market; and his presence in London was peculiarly fortunate in connection with the gift and transfer of the collection of Whistleriana presented by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pennell, the authorized biographers of James McNeil Whistler.

This, the most important accession by gift during the year, ^{GIFTS:} includes not only all books by and about Whistler, but a ^{Pennell Gift} ^{Whistleriana} very complete representation of books in which Whistler is mentioned or his art discussed. This means that there are many books and magazine articles on contemporary art and catalogues of exhibits in which Whistler figured. There are also several hundred unpublished letters of Whistler and many letters and tributes from the most distinguished people who knew him in Europe and America. There are many other equally important items.

The collection of Whistler prints, etchings, lithographs, photographs of his paintings, and other reproductions is the most complete in existence. It includes an original pen drawing of Whistler's portrait of himself and other designs by him. Many of the choicest etchings are represented in several states. The press cuttings and magazine clippings

alone fill some sixty folio volumes. These were useful source material for Mr. and Mrs. Pennell in writing their life of Whistler. The collection also includes manuscripts by Whistler and by the Pennells written at his dictation.

As usual with a collection of such completeness, it illustrates much more than its central figure. It covers not only the literature of the arts in which Whistler was pre-eminent, but it also goes into the lives and works of most of his contemporaries and many of his predecessors.

The collection is contained in fourteen cases stored in London and properly insured. On May 24, at the office of the American Consul General, it was legally transferred to the United States Government. It was thought best not to run the risk of trying to ship the material at present. A fuller description of it must therefore be deferred.

The gifts from thousands of unofficial sources have increased this year, reaching an aggregate of 12,100 volumes and pamphlets, although including no collection or group deserving special mention. Among the single volumes presented may be noted a copy of the "Letters of Thomas Burnet to George Duckett, 1712-1722; edited by David Nichol Smith; printed for presentation to members of the Roxburghe Club, 1914," the gift of the Marquess of Crewe.

Mr. Joseph E. Widener gave a copy of "Pictures in the collection of P. A. B. Widener at Lynnewood hall, Elkins Park, Pennsylvania. Early Italian and Spanish schools. With biographical and descriptive notes on the Italian painters, by B. Berenson, and on the Spanish painters, by W. Roberts. Philadelphia, Privately printed, 1916." One of 200 copies printed for private circulation only, bound in red crushed Levant by Rivière and Son.

Henry Yates Thompson, of London, presented a copy of "Illustrations of one hundred manuscripts in the library of

Henry Yates Thompson. London, Printed at the Chiswick press, 1916."

American importing publishers gave some 98 imported books, including 46 from the John Lane Company, 35 from the Frederick A. Stokes Company, nine from the Funk and Wagnalls Company, three from Thompson Brown and Company, two from Frederick Warne and Company, two from Charles Scribner's Sons, and one from Longmans, Green and Company.

Several desirable specimens of fifteenth century printing were acquired, including the following, arranged in the probable order of their issue from the press:

PURCHASES:
Incunabula

Valturio, Roberto. De re militari. Veronae, Johannes ex Verona, 1472. Hain-Cop. *15847, Proctor 6912 (19 Verona 1-1) Spencer IV, 44-54, La Valliere, 1. ptie., 1. t., 2097; Fossi II, 759-760, Perrins 7, Olschki I, 124.

This is doubtless the most notable single volume added to the Library during the year. It is a first edition, being the second book printed at Verona and the second illustrated book printed in Italy, the only work printed by 'John of Verona, son of Nicholas, the doctor,' unless he be identical with Giovanni Alvise, who printed at Verona in 1478-79. This copy bears the book-plate of J. S. Burra. It has marginal notes and 13 initials in gold and colors. Nearly 100 woodcuts (f. 31, 98, 159-174, 176-199, 205-206, 211-218); the designs have been attributed to Matteo Pasti, an artist, who is said to have been at Verona in 1472.

Gesta Romanorum. Gesta romanorum cum applicationibus moralisatis et mysticis. [Argentinae, Martinus Schott, 148-] Hain *7741, Proctor 407, Pellechet 5251.

An uncommon edition, not in Copinger, Reichling or British Museum. Our copy is bound in brown morocco, gilt by Clarke and Bedford, and bears the book label of R. S. Turner.

Savonarola. Tractato della humilita. [Firenze, 149-] Hain-Reichling 14372; Proctor 6184A; Kristeller 394A; not in Copinger. Printed on vellum.

Operetta sopra i dieci comandamenti. Firenze, Lorenze Morgiani & Giouanni di Maganza, [149-] Hain-Reichling 14442; Proctor 6396A; Kristeller 377A; not in Copinger.

The first edition of this tract.

Tractato della oratione. [Firenze, Bartolomeo di Francesco di Libri, ca. 1495] Copinger 5307; Proctor 6295; Perrins 100; Kristeller 382c; not in Hain. Bound in blue morocco, inside dentelles, gilt edges, by Rivière.

Sermone della oratione. [Firenze, 149-?] Hain-Cop. *14403; Proctor 6446; Kristeller 382d. Bound in half russia.

These four rare Savonarola tracts are of special interest on account of their fine Florentine woodcuts.

Catholic Church. *Liturgy and ritual. Missal. Salzburg.* Missale secundum notulam metropolitane ecclesie salisburgensis ordinatum. Norimbergae, Georgius Stuchs, expensa Ioannis Ryman, 1498. Hain-Cop. *11421, Weale, Hist. music loan exhib., III, 9 (p. 72-74); Weale, Bibl. lit., 176, Schreiber 4756, Helmschrott I, 411. Not in British Museum, Proctor or Reichling.

This is the second edition of the Salzburg missal; the first was printed by George Stuchs in 1492. Seventh missal printed by Stuchs.

This copy is bound in wooden boards covered with stamped pigskin. It contains a book-plate inscribed: "Cann. Regg. in Polling. Anno 1744. Franciscus praepositus. Iungwirth [i. e. Franz Xaver Jungwirth] sc[ulpsit] Mon[achii]."

PURCHASES:
Bible

Of kindred interest is a good copy of the first Protestant Bible in the French language:

Bible. *French.* 1535. La Bible qui est toute la Saincte escripture . . . translatez en Francoys. Le Vieil de Lebrieu et le Nouveau du Grec [Colophon: Neufchastel, par Pierre de wingle MDXXXV]

It was printed at the cost of the Waldenses and most of the copies were destroyed in their communities. The volume is consequently very rare.

Americana

A number of unusual American items were purchased, including the following:

[Jourdain, Silvestre] A plaine description of the Barmvdas, now called Sommer Islands. With the manner of their discoerie anno 1609 by the shipwrack and admirable deliuerance of Sir Thomas Gates and Sir George Sommers, wherein are truly set forth the commodities and profits of that rich, pleasant, and healthfull countrie. With an addition, or more ample relation of diuers other remarkeable matters concerning those islands since then experienced, lately sent from thence by one of the colonie now there resident. London, Printed by W. Stansby, for W. Welby, 1613.

This is the very rare first edition of the curious and interesting voyage which Malone considered as having suggested to Shakespeare his different allusions to these islands as the "stillvexed Bermoothes," in the "Tempest." In his dedication to the reader the author says: "Good Reader, this is the first Booke published to the world touching the Sommer Islands: but who shall liue to see the last?"

The present copy is bound in full crimson levant morocco by Bedford.

A Strange account of the rising and breaking of a great bubble. With amendments and enlargement. Re-Printed and sold at my office at the Sign of the Tree of liberty, on Sagadahock-River. 1767.

This is an extremely rare tract relating to the affairs of the Plymouth Company's purchase on Kennebec River, 1753-67, written shortly after the repeal of the Stamp Act, and replete with references to persons and events of the time (1753-67). Though the author is not known, he was evidently one of the aggrieved settlers, living within the limits of the company's "pretended claim."

Wesley, John. An extract of the Rev. Mr. John Wesley's journal from his embarking for Georgia to his return to London. Bristol, Printed by S. and F. Farley [1739].

The original edition of an important, though comparatively unknown work relating to the early settlement of Georgia and its aborigines. In 1735, the author accompanied Gen. James Oglethorpe to Georgia as a missionary to the Indians. He began his labors in Savannah, preached and read the liturgy daily, forded rivers, crossed swamps, slept on the ground, fasted and went barefooted among the children at school to encourage those who had no shoes. His preaching was at first successful, but his rigorous discipline became distasteful alike to settlers and Indians, and finally, being persecuted on account of his attempt to influence the secular affairs of the Colony, he returned to England.

The work is also important on account of its containing, in the introduction, the first authentic account, by Wesley himself, of "The Rise of that little society in Oxford" which has since developed into the Methodist Church.

[Allen, Joseph Dana] A journal of an excursion, made by the corps of cadets of the A. L. S. & M. academy, Norwich, Vt. under command of Capt. A. Partridge, June, 1824. Windsor, Vt., Printed by Simeon Ide, 1824.

An unusual item, and an early Vermont imprint, relating to one of the earliest military schools established in the United States.

Raleigh, Sir Walter. Brevis & admiranda descriptio regni Gvianæ, avri abvndantissimi, in America ... 1564, 1595, & 1596, per dn. Gvalthervm Raleigh. Noribergae, impensis Levina Hulsii, DMXCIX [1599]

This work is bound with the following:

Vera historia, admirandae cvivsdam nauigationis, quam Huldericus Schmidel, Straubingensis, ab anno 1534. usque ad annum 1554. in Americam vel nouum mundum, iuxta Brasiliam & Rio della Plata, confecit. Quid per hosce annos 19. sustinuerit, quam varias & quam mirandas regiones ac homines viderit. Ab ipso Schmidelio germanice, descripta: nunc vero, emendatis & correctis vrbium, regionum and fluminum nominibus, adiecta etiam tabula geographica, figuris & alijs notationibus quibusdam in hanc formam reducta. Noribergae, impensis L. Hulsij, 1599.

Church, Benjamin. The entertaining history of King Philip's war, which began in the month of June, 1675. As also of expeditions more lately made against the common enemy, and Indian rebels, in the eastern parts of New-England: with some account of the divine providence towards Col. Benjamin Church: by Thomas Church, esq. his son. 2d ed. Boston: printed 1716. Newport, Rhode-Island, Re-printed and sold by S. Southwick, 1772.

This book contains a very interesting specimen of Paul Revere's work as an engraver—the frontispiece inscribed "Col. Benjamin Church. P. Revere sc." which is in fact a copy of a portrait of the poet, Charles Churchill, published in the "Court miscellany and Gentlemen and ladies' magazine," Sept., 1768. Revere has placed a powderhorn around the neck, and the features have suffered somewhat through his handling. See the photographic reproductions of the above mentioned portrait of Churchill and of Revere's plate, in Mass. hist. soc. Proceedings, 1881-82, v. 19, p. 243-245, with remarks by Charles Deane.

PURCHASES:
History

Fuller, Thomas. The history of the worthies of England. Endeavoured by Thomas Fuller, D. D. London, Printed by J. G. W. L. and W. G. 1662.

A fine copy of the first edition, with the armorial bookplate of Cornelius Paine.

Mandeville, Sir John. The voyages and trauailes of Sir John Mandeuile Knight. Wherein is treated of the way towards Hierusalem, and of the meruailes of Inde, with other lands and countries. London, Printed by Thomas Snodham, 1612.

Bound in crushed crimson morocco extra. by F. Bedford. From the Huth library, previously in the libraries of Sir Hamon Le Strange and Lord Selsey. On the title-page occurs: "Hamon Le Strange, 15d."

La Martinière, Maximilien Antoine Cyprien Henri Poisson de. Documents pour servir à l'étude du nord ouest africain réunis et rédigés par ordre de M^r. Jules Cambon, gouverneur général de l'Algérie, par H. M. P. de La Martinière ... [et] N. Lacroix ... [Alger] Gouvernement général de l'Algérie, Service des affaires indigènes, 1894-97, 4 v.

Marshall, George William. Miscellanea Marescalliana, being genealogical notes on the surname of Marshall. Collected by George William Marshall, LL. D. [Workshop, Eng., R. White, printer, 1883-88]. 2 v.

"Fifty copies for private distribution."

This copy was made up by the author as the 51st copy, for one of his colleagues at the Herald's college, and is vouched for by him as complete. A few of the original pages had run out, so he repaged the substituted ones, from the *Yorkshire archeological and topographical journal*, in his own handwriting.

PURCHASES:
Naval architecture

Of special interest at the present time are the following works relating to naval architecture:

Chapman, Fredrik Henrik. Architectura navalis mercatoria, navium varii generis mercatoriarum capulicarum, cursoriarum aliarumque, cujuscunqve conditionis vel molis, formas et rationes exhibens: exemplis æri incisis, demonstrationibus denique dimensionibus calculisque accuratissimis illustrata. Holmiæ, 1768.

The first and most complete set of working drawings for wooden ships ever published.

Cortés, Martin. The arte of navigation. Conteyning a compendious description of the sphere, with the making of certayne instruments. Englished ... by Richard Eden. London, printed at the charges of Richard Watkins. 1589.

Bourne, William. The arte of shooting in great ordnaunce ... Imprinted at London for Thomas Woodcocke. 1587.

Garcie, Pierre. Le grand rovtier, pilotage, et encrage de mer: tant des parties de France, Bretagne, Angleterre, que haultes Alemaignes ... A la Rochelle, Pour Marin Villepoux. 1584.

These three works are bound together in one volume with the arms of Henry, ninth Earl of Northumberland.

The science of navigation was revolutionized by the publication of Cortés' "Arte of nauigation," which contained many new methods of ascertaining latitude. It seems probable that this volume, belonging to the "wizard" Earl of Northumberland and concerning mathematics and voyaging, formed part of the library which the Earl had with him during his imprisonment in the Tower. He had there as a fellow-prisoner Sir Walter Raleigh, who was a personal friend.

Collmann, Herbert L. Ballads and broadsides, chiefly of the Elizabethan period and printed in black-letter, most of which were formerly in the Heber collection and are now in the library at Britwell Court, Buckinghamshire; ed. with notes and an introduction by Herbert L. Collmann. Oxford, Printed for presentation to members of the Roxburghe club [by H. Hart, at the University press] 1912. PURCHASES:
Miscellaneous

One of the choicest volumes of the Roxburghe club publications.

London. Stationers' Company. A transcript of the registers of the worshipful Company of stationers, from 1640-1708 A. D. London, Priv. print., 1913-14. 3 vols.

A continuation of Arber's Transcripts, 1554-1640. One of 250 copies.

Irving, Washington. A history of New-York from the beginning of the world to the end of the Dutch dynasty ... by Diedrich Knickerbocker. With unpublished corrections of the author. Illustrations by Howard Pyle, Boughton and Drake. Etchings by H. C. Eno and with frontispieces, each in three states, etched by F. Raubichek. 2 vols. N. Y., Grolier club, 1886.

One of the scarcest of the Grolier Club publications.

Fitzgerald, Edward. Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám, the astronomer-poet of Persia, rendered into English verse by Edward Fitzgerald. N. Y., Grolier Club, 1885.

One of 150 copies on Japan paper.

Croome, Arthur Capel Molyneux. Fifty years of sport at Oxford, Cambridge, and the great public schools, arranged by the Right Hon. Lord Desborough of Taplow ... ed. by A. C. M. Croome. London, W. Southwood & co., 1913.

The receipts by transfer from governmental libraries in the District of Columbia aggregated 19,080 volumes and pamphlets, 23,738 periodical numbers, and 170 maps and charts. Transfers

The accessions from this source included:

	Volumes	Pam- phlets	Num- bers	Maps
The White House.....	801	923	1, 190	24
Department of State.....	642	444	874	2
Department of the Treasury.....	197	97	294	5
Bureau of the Mint.....	43	20	426	.....
Bureau of the Public Health Service.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Department of War:				
Army War College.....	2, 405	297	558	.....
Surgeon General's Office.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Bureau of Insular Affairs.....	.....	.....	1, 071	.....
Department of the Navy.....	633	22	67	10
Hydrographic Office.....	174	24	13	.....
Naval War College.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Department of the Interior.....	152	.....	610	.....
Patent Office.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Bureau of Education.....	364	228	358	.....
Geological Survey.....	278	260	2, 574	5
Reclamation Service.....	12	5	18	.....
Bureau of Mines.....	43	43	322	.....
Department of Agriculture.....	1, 367	1, 521	2, 314	40
Weather Bureau.....	304	231	1, 120	29
Department of Commerce.....	2, 180	2, 015	4, 097	42
Bureau of Standards.....	79	66	493	.....
Department of Labor:				
Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	299	146	2, 145	.....
Children's Bureau.....	197	64	1, 956	.....
Miscellaneous:				
Interstate Commerce Com- mission.....	585	974	3, 054	11
Federal Trade Commission ..	467	455	184	2

Copyright trans-
fers

The number of volumes of surplus copyright deposits transferred this year to other governmental libraries in the District of Columbia was 4,926, chiefly current material. The volumes selected by the beneficiary libraries (not included in any of the foregoing statistical statements because

they had never been incorporated in the permanent collections of the Library of Congress) numbered as follows:

District of Columbia Public Library.....	1, 663
Federal Trade Commission.....	689
Department of Commerce.....	665
Surgeon General's Office.....	504
United States Engineer School.....	411
Bureau of Education.....	373
Department of Agriculture.....	263
Patent Office.....	130
Bureau of Standards.....	60
Bureau of Mines.....	54
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.....	42
United States Soldiers' Home.....	33
Hygienic Laboratory.....	23
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	14
Geological Survey.....	1
Bureau of Fisheries.....	1

For notable accessions, especially in Chinese literature, see under "Semitic and Oriental Division" *infra*, pp. 80-99.

Orientalia

DIVISION OF MANUSCRIPTS

(From the report of the Chief, Dr. Hunt)

In announcing a few of the more important accessions of historical manuscripts during the past fiscal year, the place of honor must be given to those papers which pertain to the American Revolution, which has been called, appropriately, the heroic period of American history. Therefore, the first papers to be noticed in this report are those of Charles Thom-

Thomson papers

son, secretary of the Continental Congress during the whole period of its existence, from the first Congress in 1774 to the last meeting, on March 2, 1789, when he made the last entry in the Journal. He alone, of all those who had a part in the Federal administration during the Revolution, held the same office during the whole period of the Government's existence; and, having seen it born, he saw it die and give place to a new Constitution. The Journals of the Continental Congress and many of the papers of the Continental Congress, transferred to the Library from the State Department in 1903,

are the official papers of Charles Thomson; but, necessarily, a large number of personal papers of historical value had accumulated in his files, in the course of his long and remarkable career. It was known that he destroyed some of these papers, but others survived and were preserved by his descendants. After negotiations extending over a period of 10 years they have at length found a permanent resting-place with the Government.

In the Collections of the New York Historical Society for 1878 were printed selections from the papers of Charles Thomson. These were copies, made for William B. Reed, of Philadelphia, of letters which were then in Germantown. In 1907, Mr. Worthington C. Ford, then Chief of the Division of Manuscripts, with the aid of Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, Director of the Department of Historical Research of the Carnegie Institution, obtained from the Oregon Historical Society a list of the Thomson papers, which had crossed the continent after Mr. Reed's copies were made. Two years ago the papers were put in the hands of a dealer for sale, and last winter they were bought by the Library for a reasonable sum. Comparison of the collection with the printed letters shows that 120 of the manuscript letters were never printed, and these are quite as important, from an historical point of view, as the printed letters. There are 178 documents in the collection, ranging in date from 1765 to 1820. They include notes of debates in Congress on the report of the Board of War, July 24, 1777, and the days following; letters from William Franklin, Benjamin Franklin, John Dickinson, John Jay, Thomas Jefferson, Marbois, Robert Morris, Gouverneur Morris, James Madison, and James Monroe; Laurens's charges against Thomson in 1779, and Thomson's protest at not being assigned a part in the first inauguration ceremonies under the Constitution. Some of the subjects covered by the correspondence are: The founding of the American Philosophical Society in 1768;

the transmission to the United States of the definitive treaty of peace, in 1783; the receipt of the ratification for the exchange of the treaty, March 31, 1784; correspondence of Thomson on scientific and religious subjects; and his statement concerning John Dickinson's course in the Revolution.

It is with great regret that I am obliged to call attention to the fact that the Library's publication of the Journals of the Continental Congress which Thomson kept has halted. *Journals of the Continental Congress*
This colossal work was begun in 1904. It was the largest piece of editing by one person ever undertaken by the Government, if we except the "American archives" of Peter Force. The volumes appeared from year to year, from 1904 till 1914, twenty-three volumes having been printed, fifteen edited by Worthington C. Ford and eight by me. The period covered by the published volumes is from 1774 to 1782. The proof of the two volumes covering the year 1783 has been read; the volumes are set up and only require the final printing and binding. The copy for the volumes covering the years 1784 and 1785 is ready for the printer. The copy for the remaining years of the Congress can be pushed forward whenever there is a probability that it will be printed. Of the value of the publication there can be no doubt. It is the record of the foundation of the American state, and explains much of our subsequent governmental development.

It is unfortunate that the announcement of the accession of Charles Thomson's papers can not be followed by an equally satisfactory statement concerning the papers of his friend and coadjutor, Robert Morris. *Morris papers*
Morris's descendants kept a considerable part of his correspondence in their hands, and, in the past year, offered it to the Library, but at a price so greatly in excess of its value that the purchase at a private sale could not be considered. The papers were afterward sold at public auction, and the Library, by a careful selection of those documents which were adapted to

its purposes, and which had not a high value to autograph collectors, secured about 180 letters. In date they run from 1778 to 1820. They relate to diplomatic and military affairs during the Revolution, the finances of the Revolution, and Morris's personal financial affairs. Among the correspondents are Silas Deane, John Jay, Admiral de Grasse, Tench Tilghman, and Edward Livingston. These papers go to complete the Morris collection already in the Library. In 1901 the Library acquired fifteen bound volumes of Morris papers, comprising his diary and official letter books; resolutions of the Continental Congress relating to the Department of Finance; Beaumarchais' accounts; and a number of separate documents. The papers in this collection are dated from 1781 to 1784.

Madison papers By purchase at an auction sale there came about 43 additional documents of James Madison. They are some of the papers which Mr. Frederick B. McGuire retained when the Madison papers which his father, J. C. McGuire, had collected were sold in 1892. That collection passed to the Chicago Historical Society, whence, in 1910, it came to this Library. The additional Madison papers were sold at auction, by the estate of Mr. F. B. McGuire's widow. Those which the Library obtained are dated from 1787 to 1836, but most of them are of 1801, when Madison became Jefferson's Secretary of State. They include letters from Edmund Randolph, Pierce Butler, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, John Dickinson, James Monroe, Thomas Sumter, and Robert Y. Hayne. They relate to many different subjects, but a number of them concern appointments to office.

Grigsby papers Madison first appeared on the public stage in the Virginia Convention of 1776, and the best account of the proceedings of the Convention was written by Hugh Blair Grigsby, being an address delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, at William and Mary College, and published in 1855. This and Grigsby's other writings on

Virginia history have taken a permanent place in historical literature. He was a scholar who devoted his life to research in the history of his State, and was exceptionally well informed on the subject. It is a rule in the case of men of Mr. Grigsby's bent that their drafts, notes, and correspondence contain more of historical information than they ever print. The Library was much gratified, therefore, when Mr. Grigsby's descendants, through Hugh Blair Grigsby Galt, Esq., of Norfolk, transferred to it some of the rough drafts of Mr. Grigsby's articles. They contain information which is not in the printed articles, and encourage the hope that other papers of Mr. Grigsby will reveal information which will shed new light on important historical characters and events: Mr. Galt holds out the prospect of having access to Mr. Grigsby's correspondence at an early day, and of according the Library the privilege of becoming the depository of such part of it as may be of historical interest.

Some of the Revolutionary papers which have been received in the past year contain economic information. ^{*Economic material*} It is not an exaggeration to say that every large collection of personal papers includes some accounts or letters throwing light on economic conditions. The Library has, however, received a number of accessions that are principally or almost wholly economic in character, which deserve especial notice. The endeavor to collect such material is unceasing, for the collection can never become too large. To serve its purpose effectually, it should cover the whole country and embrace its chief industries. Before public statistics were kept, private accounts and business correspondence formed the only evidence of the movement of commerce, the price of commodities, and the cost of living. Such documents, even after systematized statistics were kept, contain information which official investigations and reports do not disclose. It should be remarked, also, that, before the days of steam

and electrical transportation and communication, when communities were isolated one from another, economic information applicable to one locality was not applicable to another community. The Library never loses a chance to obtain good account books, or collections of letters containing trade or commercial information. Some of those obtained during the past year are: The account books of Woolman and Potts, 1759-1824; the papers of Robert Carter, 1759-1805; of Wilson Cary Nicholas, 1763-1823; of James Murdoch & co., 1775; of James Craik & son, 1790; of Charles Loubies, 1790-1799; and the Clinch plantation book. They cover a variety of subjects, times, and places, from general household supplies in Philadelphia before the Revolution, to the value of negro slaves in Georgia shortly before the Civil War; from early land purchases in Kentucky to the value of drugs in Virginia in 1790. A more detailed account of the collections mentioned follows:

The account books of Woolman and Potts display the prices at retail in Philadelphia in 1759 and 1760 of the ordinary supplies of a household. In the same volume are entered accounts, showing the cost of land surveying, of drawing up deeds and wills at Northampton, N. J., from 1809 to 1812. A mercantile letter book, 1812-1814, gives correspondence between a firm at Burlington, N. J., and one at Providence, R. I., showing the trade between those ports, especially in yarns, linens, and similar products.

The papers of Robert Carter of Nomini Hall are those of a rich planter and capitalist of Westmoreland County, Virginia. His transactions were on a large scale in the lower counties of Virginia, with John Augustine Washington, manager of the Dismal Swamp Company, with John Bruce, of Williamsburg, Benjamin Harrison, of Berkeley, Archibald Cary, Thomas and Hugh Nelson, and Lord Dunmore. He was an exporter and importer, and, among other commodities, furnished bar iron. From 1774, for a number of

years, he kept memorandum books, which show how his plantations were conducted, how his negroes were employed, the rents received from his plantations, and the like. The miscellaneous correspondence is largely economic and social in its disclosures, but includes much information regarding religious affairs. About 1794 he moved to Baltimore, but he retained material interests in Virginia.

The Clinch plantation book is a gift to the Library from Mrs. James M. Lawton, a descendant of General Duncan Lamont Clinch and the daughter of General Robert Anderson. The book is a list of the negroes on the plantation "The Refuge," near St. Mary's, Georgia, and gives the name, age, occupation, and value of each slave. Books of this kind are rare and of great historical value.

Closely related to the economic material is that which develops the social history of the country; and in this group a small but interesting body of papers was acquired from the descendants of Count Jean Florian Jolly de Pontcadeuc. He was a French emigrant to the United States, who settled in West Florida in 1809. When he escaped from France in 1793 he went to Guernsey, thence to England, and, in 1808, came to America. He bought a plantation in Louisiana, and died there of yellow fever in 1811. Beginning with his arrival at Halifax in the autumn of 1808, he wrote letters to his wife, giving a spirited account of his travels, describing places, customs, and persons, and occasionally drawing illustrations. He tells about the journey from New York to Philadelphia, thence by way of Lancaster to Pittsburgh; from Pittsburgh down the Ohio and Mississippi, by flat boat, past Marietta, Blennerhassett Island, Louisville, and on to New Orleans, whence he went to West Florida. He returned to Louisiana, where he hoped to establish his home.

Social history

When Count Jolly de Pontcadeuc was in West Florida it was still Spanish territory. The Library has received, from a lady in Illinois, an important record of the English administration of the province, being a West Florida letter

West Florida

book, described as "Secretary of State's Letter Book A, commencing 14th April, 1770, & ending 23d September, 1774, and contains copies of all the Dispatches received from and wrote to the Secretary of State, from the beginning of Governor Chester's Administration until the above date in 1774 (including all Lord Hillsborough's and part of Lord Dartmouth's correspondence). The remainder of the correspondence will be carried on in Book B." The book is filled and at the end of the last page occurs this remark:

"For the Continuance of this Correspondence, Vide Liber B.

"N. B. The next letter of this Correspondence to come on in Book B is one of the 30th April, 1774, from Mr. Pownall, inclosing year's estimate."

Unfortunately, Book B has not yet been discovered.

The first communication in the book, dated Whitehall, 14th April, 1770, is a circular to the governor inclosing a copy of the Act repealing the Act "for granting certain duties in the British colonies and Plantations in America, &c." The letters are to and from Peter Chester, and begin soon after Chester's arrival at Pensacola. They relate to the settlement of Natchez, trade with the West Indies, prospects of trade with Great Britain, Indian affairs, political and literary information. The volume fits in with the seven volumes of the records of West Florida transferred to the Library by the General Land Office in 1915, dating from 1764 to 1781, and noticed in the Annual Report of the Library for 1915.

*Foreign trans-
cripts*

The transcripts from foreign archives of documents relating to the colonial history of the United States continue to be received in satisfactory volume. The report for 1915 gave a full account of this project, and it will suffice to say that the record of receipts has been maintained, notwithstanding some delays and irregularities caused by war conditions.

It is with great satisfaction that announcement is made ^{Donelson pa-}
of the accession of the papers of Andrew Jackson Donelson, ^{pers}
the nephew of Andrew Jackson, and the private secretary
to his uncle during the whole of Jackson's term as President.
He was *Chargé d'affaires* in Texas when that republic was
annexed to the United States. He was Minister to Prussia
in 1848. In 1851 he was editor of the *Union* in Washington.
He was the candidate for Vice President of the American
party in 1856. His diversified career, and especially his
confidential relations with General Jackson, furnished a
reason for the Library's inquiries for the papers, some years
ago, but at that time they could not be found. Recently,
through the efforts of Professor St. George L. Sioussat, then
of Vanderbilt University, lately called to fill the chair of
history at Brown University, the papers became accessible,
having been found in the country house of Mrs. Bettie M.
Donelson, now the Regent of the Ladies' Hermitage Associa-
tion. Through Professor Sioussat's efforts, and the patriotic
interest of Mr. Robert Dyas, Mrs. Donelson's nephew, I was
permitted to see the papers, and Mrs. Donelson consented
to their becoming the property of the Government. Among
them are many letters of General Jackson, touching on the
chief phases of his career, from his military service before
the War of 1812 to the election of Polk not long before his
death. There are many drafts of his messages, and the
fair copies from which they were printed, among the latter
being the printer's copy of the Proclamation against the
Nullification party of South Carolina. Donelson's own cor-
respondence throws much light upon the Texas annexation,
and upon political affairs during his long and interesting
life.

Among the Donelson papers, but having no connection
with them, was Edmund Pendleton's copy of the Constitu-
tion of the United States, with a few marginal notes made
by him, being the copy he used when he was President of

the Virginia Convention, which ratified the Constitution in 1788; also the speech he made on calling the Convention to order, and a copy of the printed journal of that Convention.

Poinsett papers The Donelson papers, so far as they relate to Texas, have a relationship to the papers of Joel R. Poinsett, which the Library obtained in the past year at a sale in New York.

The Poinsett papers pertain to Buenos Ayres, Rio de Janeiro, Peru, and Chile. They were written in 1810 and 1811, when Poinsett was sent by this Government to observe conditions in the revolting South American states and report on them. As he was an accomplished writer and traveler, his observations have an undoubted value and interest. There are six of these writings—a rough draft concerning the principal characters engaged in the Buenos Ayres revolution of 1809 (24 pages folio); two copies—draft and revised fair copy—of the journal of a voyage to Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, and Chile, 1810 and 1811 (153 pages in all); two elaborate essays on the United Provinces of the River Plate (128 pages); an historical essay on the Kingdom of Chile (135 pages); notes on Chile (58 pages); and a personal narrative on conditions in Peru, Buenos Ayres, and Chile (about 185 pages).

Gibbes papers The papers of another South Carolinian, distinguished in a different field, are those of Lewis L. Gibbes, a scientist and educator of Charleston. They are dated from 1793 to 1891, and are of a highly diversified character. He was a physician, but his tastes led him into scientific studies and experimentation, especially in botany. He was professor of mathematics in the Charleston College from 1838. Educational conditions in South Carolina, especially during and immediately after the Civil War, are disclosed by the correspondence. He assisted in the earliest efforts at making systematic meteorological records. His correspondents included the chief scientists throughout the United States and

some in Europe—among them, Joseph Le Conte, Joseph Henry, Asa Gray, James R. Espey and Benjamin Silliman.

Among the Gibbes papers was a group of papers of James McBride, the botanist, dating from 1808 to 1817, the latter year being that of his death. Among his correspondents was John C. Calhoun, from whom there are five letters, 1811-1813, confidentially disclosing his political views.

McBride papers

It has always been a matter of regret to the Library that, among accessions of valuable manuscripts relating to the Civil War, there have not been included the papers of Robert Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter. The letter books of General Beauregard have much on the subject of the bombardment of the Fort from the Confederate side; so has the remarkable diary of Edmund Ruffin, who fired one of the first, if not the first shot, aimed at the Fort. Other collections contain additional material, and it was with a view to further development of the Union side that the Library obtained by purchase some of the papers of General Samuel Wylie Crawford, who served as a surgeon under Anderson, and wrote an account of the defense of the Fort, under the title of "The Genesis of the Civil War." His diary of events, from December 19, 1860, to April 11, 1861, immediately preceding the bombardment, has now been added to the Library's collections.

*Anderson and
Crawford papers*

Mrs. James M. Lawton, General Anderson's daughter, has deposited with the Library three interesting manuscripts of General Anderson's—his letter book from 1856 to 1859, being his miscellaneous correspondence during that period; a book of evolutions of batteries, 1840; and one of instructions for siege, garrison, and seacoast artillery. These volumes are of interest in showing Anderson's proficiency in his profession, and have been received with high appreciation of Mrs. Lawton's generous interest. Her publications, "Major Robert Anderson and Fort Sumter," "An artillery

officer in the Mexican War," and "The history of the Soldier's Home," show that General Anderson's papers are numerous and valuable. It is hoped that they will yet find their way to the keeping of the government.

*Saunders letter
book*

An accession of interest, relating to the Mexican War, the gift of Charles F. McIntosh, Esq., of Norfolk, is the letter book of his grandfather, Commander John L. Saunders, U. S. N. It covers the term of his command of the U. S. Sloop of War *St. Mary's*, November, 1844, to April, 1847. It comprises orders and official correspondence of Commander Saunders with the Navy Department, the fleet commander, consuls, British commanders, port captains, etc. It relates to the blockade of Vera Cruz, and naval operations in Mexican waters.

*Washburn pa-
pers*

It is with especial gratification that announcement is made of the gift by Miss Maud Washburn, of Portland, Maine, of a body of papers of her father, Israel Washburn. He was the eldest of a remarkable family. One of his brothers, Cadwallader Colden Washburn, was a Representative in Congress from Wisconsin, a major general of volunteers in the Civil War, and Governor of his State; another, Elihu Benjamin Washburne, a Representative in Congress from Illinois Secretary of State, and Minister to France; another brother, William Drew Washburn, a Representative in Congress from Minnesota, and a Senator from that State; and another brother, Charles Ames Washburn, was Minister to Paraguay, one of the early inventors of a writing machine, and a journalist of note. Israel Washburn was a Representative in Congress from Maine, and Governor of that State during the early half of the Civil War, after which he was Collector of the Port of Portland. It was while he was a Member of Congress, shortly before the Civil War, that he called a meeting of certain leaders, who organized the Republican party. His correspondence relates to political affairs and the position of Maine during the Civil War. His corre-

spondents include John Bigelow, Gerrit Smith, Parke Godwin, Thaddeus Stevens, William H. Seward, Edward Everett, James G. Blaine, H. L. Dawes, Governor E. D. Morgan, and Edwin M. Stanton.

The papers of Elihu B. Washburne, a brother of Israel Washburn, were given to the Library in 1904.

In the annual report for 1916, the gift to the Library, by Mrs. J. C. Bancroft Davis, of the record which her husband had kept of the Geneva arbitration of 1871, was mentioned with appreciation. Mrs. Davis died last winter, and the legatees under her will, through Andrew McFarland Davis, Esq., of Cambridge, have generously placed at the Library's disposal the great mass of personal correspondence which Judge Bancroft Davis preserved, from the time he was a Secretary of Legation in London, in 1851, under Abbott Lawrence, to the end of his life, when he was reporter for the Supreme Court of the United States. When he returned from his first diplomatic service, in 1854, he became the New York correspondent of the *London Times*, and wrote for that paper until 1862. The papers include all of Mr. Davis's letters, in the form in which he wrote them as well as the printed copies. Mr. Davis assisted William Howard Russell, special correspondent of the *London Times*, and gave him advice; and, as Russell went through the country, seeking information for the English public, he wrote constantly and confidentially to Mr. Davis. His letters are an interesting contribution to Civil War history. Another important correspondent, whose letters extended from 1870 to his death in 1893, was Hamilton Fish. It is doubtful if any other of Mr. Fish's correspondents was as completely in his confidence as was Mr. Davis. They shared the same tastes professionally, both being international lawyers and diplomatists; in religion, both being devoted Episcopalians and active in the affairs of the Church; and in social life, both being fond of the interchange of courtesies and information which comes

*Bancroft Davis
papers*

with the well selected company of a dinner party. Mr. Fish's letters disclose his views on public questions, while he was Secretary of State and up to the time of his death.

For many years Mr. Davis was an active vestryman of St. John's Church in Washington, and his correspondence is full of information about the affairs of that historic parish. A part of this branch of the correspondence relates to the creation of the Diocese of Washington, and the separation of this city from the Diocese of Maryland, of which it had been a part.

When Mr. Davis was Assistant Secretary of State he kept a diary. The first volume begins July 26, 1870, with a circumstantial account of an interview with Charles Sumner on the subject of the Alabama claims, and ends October 26, 1871, when Mr. Davis was about to go abroad as agent of the United States in the Geneva arbitration. Another volume, similar in character, begins January 24, 1873, when Mr. Davis resumed his duties as Assistant Secretary in the State Department, and continues to May 23, 1873. A year later he went as Minister to Berlin and there are three volumes of the letters received in that capacity.

The entire collection of Davis papers now consists of 28 portfolio boxes of unbound letters and papers and 39 bound volumes. With this latest accession came the first draft of the case of the United States and the original draft of the counter case of the United States in the Alabama Claims negotiations. There are also two highly valuable and interesting folio volumes with the following titles: "Original drafts and other documents concerning the negotiations at London in 1849, 1850, and 1851" and "Miscellaneous drafts and other documents, principally concerning negotiations conducted at London between 1849 and 1853." Correspondence with Lord Palmerston forms a considerable portion of these papers.

DIVISION OF DOCUMENTS

(From the report of the Chief, Dr. Harris)

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, the accessions to the Library through the Division of Documents were as follows:

How acquired	Volumes	Pamphlets	Total
Received by virtue of law.....	1, 788	3, 601	5, 389
Gifts of the Government of the United States in all its branches.	1, 471	3, 054	4, 525
Gifts of State governments.....	2, 573	8, 522	11, 095
Gifts of local governments.....	1, 153	1, 845	2, 998
Gifts of foreign governments (international exchange).....	4, 897	4, 722	9, 619
Gifts of corporations and associations.	154	469	623
By transfer.....	2, 438	2, 512	4, 950
Total recorded.....	14, 474	24, 725	39, 199
By purchase, exchange, deposit, and transfer (counted in Order Division).....	2, 063	3, 206	5, 269
By binding periodicals.....	1, 450	.....	1, 450
Total handled.....	17, 987	27, 931	45, 918

In addition to the above, 884 maps and charts have been received by official donation.

The total number of volumes and pamphlets handled during the year was 45,918 as compared with 53,123 in 1915-16, and 46,043 in 1914-15. There has been a notable decrease in the receipts from foreign governments (international exchange), the cause being a combination of circumstances arising out of the war.

During the year special want lists were sent to the following countries: Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, British East Africa, British Guiana, British Honduras, British

West Indies, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Guatemala, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Japan, Malta, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Russia, Siam, Sierra Leone, Spain, Straits Settlements, Sweden, Switzerland, Uganda, Uruguay, and Virgin Islands.

DOCUMENTS:
Foreign

In addition to the regular consignments from the ninety-one countries on the international exchange list, the following shipments of documents were received in response to special requests: Agra and Oudh, 46 volumes and pamphlets; Antigua, 44 volumes and pamphlets; British East Africa, 15 volumes and pamphlets; British Guiana, 47 volumes and pamphlets; British Honduras, 13 volumes; British North Borneo, 6 volumes; British South Africa, 22 volumes and pamphlets; British West Indies, 6 pamphlets; Canada, 1,121 volumes and pamphlets; Colombia, 50 volumes and pamphlets; Dominica, 29 volumes and pamphlets; Falkland Islands, 16 volumes; Federated Malay States, 54 volumes and pamphlets; France, 5 volumes; Gibraltar, 11 pamphlets; Hong Kong, 36 volumes and pamphlets; Madras, 110 volumes and pamphlets; Malta, 14 pamphlets; Russia, 110 volumes and pamphlets; St. Christopher and Nevis, 14 pamphlets; St. Lucia, 44 volumes; Spain, 41 volumes and pamphlets; Virgin Islands, 6 volumes; West Indies, 126 volumes and pamphlets.

During the year the Division of Documents has been fortunate in having received the assistance of Dr. W. T. Swingle of the Department of Agriculture who, with the aid of his assistant, Dr. T. Tanaka, has revised the file of Chinese and Japanese official publications and has prepared two extensive want lists which have been submitted to the governments of those countries.

Japanese documents

Among the documents received from the Japanese government the following periodical publications are of especial interest:

Tokkyo Kôhô (Patent Reports). From beginning of 1908 to date, slightly incomplete, about 700 numbers.

Tokkyo Hatsumei Meisaisho (Descriptions of patented inventions). Complete from December, 1909 to date, about 350 numbers.

Shôhyô Kônô (Trademark Reports), from May, 1908, nearly complete, about 660 numbers.

Jitsuyô Shin-an Kôhô (Report of practical inventions), from beginning of 1908 to date, slightly incomplete, about 700 numbers.

Tsûshô Isan (Miscellaneous Trade), now Tsûshô Kôhô (Trade Reports), practically complete from the first number to date, 850 numbers. This publication resembles our United States Consular Reports and is issued by the Foreign Department.

Kwanpô (Government Gazette), from June, 1908 to date, incomplete except for last year. This contains all the government proclamations, including Imperial laws, Imperial ordinances, Department ordinances, Department regulations and public announcements, proclamations of the local governments and parliamentary records, giving the speeches in full. It also contains brief accounts of scientific reports made by government experiment stations and institutions.

Hôrei Zensho (Government statutes), nearly complete from its beginning in 1867, 93 volumes, 351 numbers.

The last two are published by the Government Printing Office.

Among the documents recently received from the Chinese ^{Chinese documents} Government the following railroad reports are of especial interest:

Chin fêng t'ieh lu kuan li chû ying yeh yi lan (Statistical Report of Peking-Mukden Railway) 1912. This report contains statistical information about the business conditions of the road, including property, income, ex-

penditures, earnings, and detailed facts concerning the general administration.

Ching han t'ieh lu kuan li chü ying yeh yi lan (Statistical Report of Peking-Hankow Railway) 1913. This report contains the same information as that in the report of Peking-Mukden Railway.

Ching han lü hsing chih nan (Guide Book of Peking-Hankow Railway) 5th ed. 1914, 2 volumes. A complete guide to the Peking-Hankow Railway, containing information about the entire road, time tables, passenger rates, freight rates, railroad regulations, business conditions, and finally detailed information about the places through which the road passes, with separate accounts of all the large cities, their points of historical interest, best known products, customs, etc., with many beautiful illustrations.

Ko t'ieh lu ming kuo erh nien hiang ko shih hang piao (Reports of conditions of Government Railways) 1915. This report contains notices of changes of conditions on all the government lines, including Peking-Hankow Railway, Peking-Mukden Railway, Tientsin-Pukow Railway, Shanghai-Nanking Railway, Peking-Kalgan Railway, Chengtingfu Taiyüanfu Railway, Taokow-Chinghua Railway, Kaifengfu-Honanfu Railway, Kirin-Changchung Railway, Chuchow-Pingshang Railway, Canton-Kowloon Railway. The changes noted are mostly in regard to regulations enforced, new stations established, new connections with other lines, new branches constructed, new bridges and tunnels built, new properties purchased, and other facts.

Ming kuo t'ieh lu yi nien shih (History of Chinese Railways from August, 1912, to August, 1913). Published by the Chinese Railway Association in 1914. This report treats of the historical changes on all of the railways, gives contracts, regulations, construction, and future prospects of the roads.

T'ieh lu hsieh hui hui pao pa ts'ui (Extracts from the Journals of Chinese Railway Association), 1914. This collection contains the best of the articles written for the Journal of Chinese Railway Association; it is the first selection of these studies and was published by the Association.

The number of countries on the international exchange list remains unchanged, being 91 at the present time. Negotiations are in progress for the increase of this number.

The receipts of the official publications of the States of the United States show an increase over those of the preceding year. The extent of these receipts since the creation of the Division of Documents is as follows:

1901-2.....	2, 162	1909-10.....	6, 386
1902-3.....	1, 589	1910-11.....	7, 767
1903-4.....	1, 023	1911-12.....	9, 318
1904-5.....	2, 812	1912-13.....	9, 485
1905-6.....	3, 884	1913-14.....	9, 283
1906-7.....	3, 245	1914-15.....	9, 634
1907-8.....	4, 128	1915-16.....	9, 615
1908-9.....	3, 554	1916-17.....	11, 095

The success of the Library in securing these official documents is, of course, due to the publication of the Monthly List of State Publications by this Division. The increase in the number of items received is due to the fact that more than 40 State legislatures were in session during the present year.

The demands on the Library for the official publications of the various belligerent countries have been so great that the Division of Documents has been practically conducting a reading room for research work.

During the year 5,823 volumes were sent to the Bindery.

The number of duplicates eliminated and turned over to the Order Division for exchange with other libraries was 8,001 (5,013 volumes and 2,988 pamphlets).

LAW LIBRARY

(From the report of the Law Librarian, Mr. Thompson)

LAW LIBRARY:
Accessions

The accessions during the year were as follows:

How acquired	1915-16		1916-17	
	Main Library	Conference Library	Main Library	Conference Library
By copyright.....	1,891	.....	1,809	.....
By gift and transfer.....	1,703	155	1,166	251
By purchase.....	2,709	383	1,352	470
Total.....	6,303	538	4,327	721
Total accessions.....	6,841		5,048	
Total contents of Law Library.....	175,560		180,608	

The most noteworthy accessions have been:

CONNECTICUT. Session laws: Oct. 1768-Oct. 1778 (p. 337-507); Apr. 1779-Jan. 1780 (p. 513-546).

MASSACHUSETTS. Session laws: 1756 Oct. (p. 475-476); 1757 Mar. (p. 491-493 for 481-483); 1757 May (p. 495-496 for 485-486); 1778 May (p. 179-189); 1779 Nov.-Dec. (p. 259-266 only).

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Session laws: 1776 (p. 3-25, 43-46); 1777 Apr. (p. 55-86).

NORTH CAROLINA. Session laws: 1753 Mar.; 1778 Apr.; 1783 Apr.

PENNSYLVANIA. Session laws: Oct. 1722-May 1723. (47 p.)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. Fallos de la Suprema corte de justicia nacional, 1863-97. Buenos Aires, 1864-98. 69 v. Jurisprudencia de los tribunales nacionales, 1910-14. Buenos Aires, 1910-14. 12 v. Fallos de la Cámara federal de apelación de Córdoba. Buenos Aires, 1903-09. 9 v. Fallos de la Cámara federal de apelación de Paraná. Buenos Aires, 1903-09. 10 v. *Entre Ríos*. Recopilación de leyes, decretos y acuerdos de la Provincia, 1821-95. Paraná, 1875-95. 32 v.

BOLIVIA. Gaceta judicial, 1858-1914. Sucre, [1858-1914]. 18 v.

CHILE. Gaceta de los tribunales, 1841-1912. Santiago de Chile, 1841-1912. 102 v.

ITALY. Casazione unica, 1889-1915. Roma, 1889-1915. 27 v.

Special accessions by official donation:

BRAZIL. Laws of the following provinces for various years within the periods indicated (incomplete sets):

Amazonas. Collecção das leis, 1860-94. 25 v. *Bahia*. Leis e resoluções, 1881, 1885, 1887. 3 v. *Ceará*. Collecção de leis, 1845-1886. 21 v. *Espírito Santo*. Libro das leis, 1842-87. 24 v.

- Gram-Para.* Collecção das leis, 1838-81. 17 v. *Maranhão.* Collecção de leis, 1843-64. 16 v. *Minas Geraes.* Collecção de leis, 1838-84. 28 v. *Parahyba do Norte.* Collecção das leis, 1880-81, 1886. 3 v. *Paraná.* Leis e decretos, 1854-84. 19 v. *Pernambuco.* Collecção de leys, 1835-88. 17 v. *Piauhý.* Código de leis, 1840-84. 10 v. *Rio de Janeiro.* Collecção de leis, 1861-87. 13 v. *Rio Grande do Norte.* Collecção das leis provinciaes, 1842-82. 4 v. *Rio Grande do Sul.* Collecção das leis e resoluções, 1849-67. 3 v. *Santa Catharina.* Collecção das leis, 1835-86. 28 v. *São Paulo.* Collecção das leis, 1892-1907. 6 v. *Sergipe.* Collecção de leis, 1850-59. 6 v.
- PERU.* *Loreto.* Colección de leyes, decretos, resoluciones i otros documentos oficiales, 1777-1908. Lima, 1905-09. 18 v.
- PORTUGAL.* Resoluções do Supremo tribunal administrativo: v. 8-22, 25, 1896-1913. Lisboa, 1897-1915. 16 v. Resoluções do Conselho de estado: v. 1-8, 10-18, 1849-73. Lisboa, 1854-74. 17 v.
- RUSSIA.* *Zhurnal Ministerstva iustitsii*, 1898-1917 Jan. St. Petersburg, 1898-1917. 45 v.

As special attention has been given for several years past to the acquisition of foreign law material, so that the Library now has a well-developed collection in this field, and as on account of the war it is difficult at the present time to procure publications from continental Europe, efforts will be made during the current year to ascertain what important material is lacking in the English law collection.

The binding of the United States Supreme Court records and briefs into volumes following the order in which the decisions are printed in the United States Reports has been completed through volume 96 during the year. This rearrangement of the collection has disclosed the fact that a considerable number of the earlier reported cases are not represented in the set and that there are several hundred duplicates available for separate classification by subject or for exchange.

Dr. Borchard completed the manuscript of his "Guide to the law and legal literature of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile" before his resignation as Law Librarian took effect November 1, 1916. The author, title, and subject index has been prepared by Miss Love of the Law Division and the publication is now in press (October, 1917).

*Supreme Court
records and briefs*

*Guide to foreign
law*

*Re-cataloguing
American and
English Law*

Last April, by arrangement with the Catalogue Division, the recataloguing of the residue of American and English treatises in the law collection was temporarily suspended because time could not be given to the assignment and revision of subject headings for this material on account of the pressure of legislative reference work during the extra session and the indexing of the foreign law guide noted above. As previous reports have shown, this residue consists of early works rarely used and editions of modern textbooks now largely superseded, the recataloguing of which may well be subordinated to more pressing needs. This will be resumed during the recess of Congress. In the interval the law cataloguers have been devoting their attention to the accumulation of material marked for transfer from "law" to more appropriate locations in classified sections of the main collection, e. g., banking and insurance law manuals to HG, business law compends to HF, manuals for local government officers to JS, etc., the policy in such cases being to retain in the Law Library only the latest edition in each case for use at the Capitol.

*Foreign law
subject catalogue*

Foreign law books are not yet included in the material for which subject entries are made in the public catalogue in the main Reading Room. For some time past, however, cards for a subject catalogue of this part of the collection have been made currently as the printed cards have been received, so that there is at the present time in the Law Division in the Northeast Pavilion a subject index to recent foreign law accessions only. The printed cards issued before this catalogue was started are now being taken up systematically and subject entries are being made for the books they represent, so that it is expected that by the end of the current fiscal year the foreign law subject catalogue will include all titles in the collection for which printed cards have been made.

The special subject catalogue of compilations of statute law and studies in comparative legislation has been considerably developed during the latter part of the fiscal year by the addition of analyticals collected in a systematic examination of the textbooks and American and English legal periodicals in the Law Library at the Capitol. This index, though still very incomplete, has proved to be a very useful piece of legislative reference apparatus.

The compilations and digests of law prepared for legislative reference use which have accumulated since the organization of this service now constitute an important file of material for quick reference work. Accordingly, in order to aid in answering promptly inquiries by members at the Law Library at the Capitol, a duplicate of this file from the extra copies available has recently been organized there. This is the beginning of a tentative program for developing the Law Library at the Capitol as a legislative reference center in the field of law.

DIVISION OF MAPS AND CHARTS

(From the report of the Chief, Mr. Phillips)

The following tables, A and B, respectively, show the number of accessions for the year and the total number of pieces in the Division of Maps:

TABLE A—Accessions, July 1, 1916 to June 30, 1917

MAPS AND
CHARTS:
Accessions

Description	Copy- right	Pur- chase	Gift	Trans- fer	Ex- change	Total
Maps.....	1, 405	509	1, 410	694	14	4, 032
Atlases.....	79	91	17	8	1	196
Manuscript.....		11				11
Views.....	15	2	3	21		41
Total.....	1, 499	613	1, 430	723	15	4, 280

TABLE B—Total number of pieces in Map Division, June 30, 1917

Description	June 30, 1916	Accessions, 1917	Total
Sheet maps, including pocket maps.	145, 647	4, 032	149, 679
Atlases.	4, 863	196	5, 059
Manuscript.	949	11	960
Views.	1, 438	41	1, 479
Total.	152, 897	4, 280	157, 177

These tables do not include the total number of sheets in the Sanborn insurance collection, the British Ordnance survey, and the Egyptian survey, which number as follows:

Description	Accessions, 1916-17		Total	
	Maps	Sheets	Maps	Sheets
Sanborn insurance maps.	594	5, 429	27, 235	249, 949
Ordnance survey.				17, 217
Egyptian survey.				22, 660
Total.	594	5, 429	27, 235	289, 826

No additions have been made to the British Ordnance survey or the Egyptian survey maps since the last report. The tables above show a decrease in material added from the previous years of over two thousand items.

Atlases

Since the publication of volume 3 of "A list of geographical atlases," in 1914, in which 4,087 atlases were described, 972 atlases have been added to the collection, making a total of 5,059. These additions would make a supplementary or fourth volume, if sent to press, of about 700 pages.

Steel cases

In the last report mention was made of the necessity of additional steel cases to augment the equipment of the Division, and also to prevent congestion in the cases already placed. On account of the present congestion the regular

geographical classification has been disarranged, necessitating the removal of various subjects out of the usual geographical order.

An article published in "Commerce Reports" issued by the Department of Commerce, January 5, 1917, contains advice which can not be too highly commended.

"GET THE MAP HABIT."

[Julean Arnold, American commercial attaché to China and Japan]

"In touring the United States to assist American manufacturers and merchants to a better understanding of their trade opportunities in the Orient, I found a most deplorable dearth of maps in chambers of commerce, manufacturing plants, and business offices. Even where commercial organizations were equipped with foreign trade departments, I seldom found a map of a foreign country in evidence in such departments. Sometimes when an inquirer asked about the location of a city in the Orient, I found the commercial organization through which I was working unable to furnish even an atlas to which I might refer my inquirer.

'The American people must get the map habit, if they are to take up seriously the question of foreign-trade extension. A foreign-trade secretary of one of our chambers of commerce, when commended by me for having a trade map of the world on the wall of his office, replied: 'I can't do without it; never a day passes without my having to use this map a number of times.' When the maps are on the walls they will be used, and when the maps are not on the walls, in nine cases out of ten, atlas or other reference books will not be used. When the maps are on the walls, interest in foreign countries will be increased. An employee in an office where a map is displayed will have his attention involuntarily directed to foreign trade, and sometimes ideas of value to the firm will develop therefrom. Heads of firms themselves will find the maps of far greater assistance than they usually imagine.

*Knowledge of
geography essen-
tial to trade exten-
sion*

"One thing is certain, and that is that one must have some knowledge of the geography of a foreign country if he would develop extensive trade relations with that country in an effective manner. A map of a country is the first essential to the study of the geography of that country. I found everywhere throughout the United States a deplorable ignorance of the geography of the Orient. For some unaccountable reason most people seem to look upon China as a country entirely in the Tropics. When I mentioned Peking as being in the same latitude as Philadelphia, there was much genuine astonishment displayed.

"We must know more about, or, I might better say, something about, the geography of foreign countries if we would extend our trade abroad. I do not know how we can make a better beginning than by getting the map habit. Put maps of foreign countries, preferably a commercial map of the world, on the walls of your offices and insist upon your chambers of commerce equipping themselves with these necessary adjuncts to their work. See that your schools are not neglecting this important agency in the education of your children. I have visited a number of educational institutions in this country in connection with my work and saw there evidence of a dearth of maps. Spread the 'get the map habit' idea among manufacturers, merchants, commercial organizations, and educational institutions, and the first step, and a very important one, in advancing American foreign-trade interests will have been taken."

Accessions

While the accessions have been small in numbers, those received are of considerable interest, such as:

- Arrowsmith, A. A map exhibiting all the new discoveries in the interior parts of North America. With additions to 1822.
 Carwithan, I. Southeast view of the great town of Boston in New England in America. London, C. Bowles. [1769?]
 Cruz Cano y Olmedilla, J. de la. Mapa geografica de America Meridional. 1775. (8 sheets)
 Denis, L. Carte du théâtre de la guerre présente en Amérique. 1792.
 Durnford, E. A south view of the Havana from the hill called Jesus el Monte. col. ms.
 — A southwest view of the city of Havana taken in front of the village of Guardeloup. ms.
 Escandon, J. de. Mapa de la Sierra Gorda. [1747?] ms.

Maps:

- Finiels, N. de. Carta de la provincia de Luisiana de la isla de Nueva Orléans, y de la Florida occidental. 1804. Photographic reproduction from original in Madrid.
- Harris, M. Plan of . . . Halifax in Nueva Scotia. 1749. Said to be the earliest engraved plan of Halifax. The only copy known is in the French foreign office, to which it was sent from London in 1749 by the French ambassador with a letter stating it is the first map of the town. The original ms. drawing is in the Canadian archives.
- Maire, N. Plan de la ville de Paris dressé géométriquement d'après celui de la Grive avec ses changements et augmentations. 12°. Paris, an xii. [1803-4] Detailed map of Paris, in 20 colored plates. Manuscript atlas of the Philippine islands. 4°. [1767?] Contains numerous well executed maps, plans and views, in pen and ink, of cities, harbors and forts, including larger plans of Manila, Cavite, Fuerza de Zamba and others; also an extensive historical descriptive text relating to the Islands, with statistical tables and indexes.
- Marquette, J. Carte de la nouvelle découverte que les r. p. iésuites ont fait en l'année 1672 et continuée par le r. père Jacques Marquette ... accompagné de quelques françois en l'année 1673, qu'on pourra nommer la Manitoume. Photographic reproduction of original in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris.
- Monteros y Abadia, A. E. de los. Plano topographico de la villa y corte de Madrid. Dibujado y gravado por d. Ant. Espinosa de los Monteros y Abadia, Academia de la Real de las nobles artes en Madrid, ano 1769. 9 sheets, each 24 x 34 inches. Engraved title, with large vignette in the upper right hand corner, containing dedication to the Conde de Aranda, with his portrait, and the Spanish coat of arms.
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- Purdy, J. A map of Cabotia comprehending the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, with Breton Island, Newfoundland, and including also the adjacent parts of the United States. London, 1814.
- Rueda, M. de. Atlas Americano desde la isla de Puerto Rico hasta el puerto de Vera Cruz. fol. 1766.
- Scott, J. An atlas of the United States. 12°. Philadelphia, 1796.
- Texeira, P. Facsimil de la topographia de la villa de Madrid descripta por don Pedro Texeira, año de 1656. La reproduccion se hizo en la Direccion general del Instituto geográfico y estadístico ... en el año de 1881. 20 sheets, each 17½ x 22 inches. Engraved title, with elaborately illustrated dedication to "Philippe IV," accompanied by list of parishes, convents, hospitals, etc.

Vizitelly, A. Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor. 1861. col. ms. view.

—— Fort Sumter, Charleston harbor. 1863. col. ms. view.

—— Sketch of Charleston defences. 1863. col. ms. view.

Wilkinson, R. New map of America. 1807.

Worlidge, J. A new map of east and west New Jersey. By John Thornton, London, [n. d.] A survey of west New Jersey was made for Daniel Coxe by John Worlidge and John Budd in 1690-91. The original of this map was burned, but it had been copied by Lewis Morris in 1706, which copy was afterwards duplicated by David Jamison in 1713. In 1693, Worlidge's name appears as one of the justices of the county court of Cape May county. On the map published by Thornton, annotations appear in regard to the bonds of Gov. Bass's first and second purchases of Indian lands. Jeremiah Bass was governor of West New Jersey for a short period in 1698-1699. Cf. Proceedings of the Surveyors' association of West New Jersey. 1880.

Publications

Various publications are now ready for press, but under present conditions the Chief of the Division recommends only the following: "A list of atlases and maps applicable to the world war," and "A descriptive list of maps and views of Washington and District of Columbia, including Mount Vernon."

King George collection

So many requests were made at various times for copies of the engraved and manuscript maps described in "Catalogue of maps, prints, drawings, etc. ... 2 v. London, 1829," known as "The King George Collection," that photographs have been secured of all (no less than 90 in number) not already in the Division of Maps.

DIVISION OF MUSIC

(From the report of the Chief, Mr. Sonneck)

Accessions of the Music Division for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917

	Copy-right	Gift	Purchase	Exchange	Transfer	Other	Total
Music.....	20,918	31	2,471	31	67	8	23,526
Literature of music...	810	37	241	12	26	20	1,146
Instruction.....	740	22	61	4	1	1	829
Total.....	22,468	90	2,773	47	94	29	25,501

Contents of the Music Division at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1917

Music:

The Division contained up to June 30, 1916, volumes and pieces.....	717,739
Accessions during the fiscal year, volumes and pieces.....	23,526

Total on June 30, 1917..... 741,265

Literature of Music:

The Division contained up to June 30, 1916, volumes and pamphlets.....	33,848
Accessions during the fiscal year.....	1,146

Total on June 30, 1917..... 34,994

Instruction:

The Division contained up to June 30, 1916, volumes and pieces.....	20,033
Accessions during the fiscal year.....	829

Total on June 30, 1917..... 20,862

Grand total, volumes, pamphlets, etc..... 797,121

The accessions during the past fiscal year amounted to 25,501 volumes, pamphlets and pieces (Music: 23,526; Literature of Music: 1,146; Musical Instruction: 829—53 books proper, of which 16 are second copies.) This total includes 1,664 "Second copies" and 8,732 volumes and pieces marked "Reserve storage."

The Music Division now contains (estimated) 797,121 volumes, pamphlets, and pieces (Music: 741,265, Literature of Music: 34,994, including librettos; Musical Instruction: 20,862, including teaching pieces, études, and other music of an instructive type.)

Though acknowledged at the time, the gifts of rare periodical numbers by Messrs. George Fischer of J. Fischer & Bro., Ripley & Tapper, Lorenz, Salmaggi, The Oliver Ditson Co., the Theodore Presser Co., may be mentioned here, as also the gift by Mr. T. Carl Whitmer of the original manuscript of his "How lovely, Lord of Hosts," and "Remember now thy Creator," by Mr. Erwin Schneider of Ludwig Schneider's "Gregorianische Choralgesänge" and the original manuscript of his collected unpub-

MUSIC DIVISION:
Accessions

Contents

Gifts

lished harmonization of Gregorian hymns, by Messrs. J. Fischer & Bro. of a set of Norden's edition of Russian Church Music and of an early André edition of Haydn's Quartets.

Purchases

The Library acquired during the past year original manuscripts by the following composers: Matthew Cooke; W. H. Dayas; Théodore Dubois; G. Federlein; L. Ganne; Joseph Gould; Gilbert Heathcote (volume of autograph part songs); P. Hillemacher; G. Huë; V. d'Indy; Leonardo Leo (volume of Introits, graduals, etc., signed and dated February–April, 1744); Leoncavallo; A. Lowell; L. C. Mackenzie; Massenet; Mozart (Aria and rec. "Ergo interest—Qua re superna," 1770; Köchel no. 143; Wyzewa and Saint-Foix no. 79); R. Pappe-ritz; G. Pierné; G. O. Pitoni; E. F. Richter; F. L. Ritter; G. Ropartz; Saint-Saëns; H. Schrimpf; Frank Taft; Abt Vogler (volume of 30 divertissements), and Samuel P. Warren (1841–1915) at the auction of whose fine library the Library of Congress participated with success.

Cummings sale

These manuscripts, with exception of course, of Leo, Mozart, Vogler, can not compare in value with a number of those historically important manuscripts acquired toward the end of the fiscal year at the sale of the library of the late W. H. Cummings, Mus. Doc., of London, one of the most important musical collections ever formed by private hands. Since, the items acquired have not all reached us, only the briefest summary can be given. It will speak for itself, and I need not point out how remarkably our collections will have increased in importance to scholars when once such rare and interesting books as are mentioned in the summary are on our shelves; for instance:

Autograph scores by Abel; Arne; J. S. Bach; W. F. Bach; J. C. Bach; Balfe; Barthelemon; Bassani; Bennett; Bishop; Boyce; Clementi; Cramer; Crotch; Field; Greene; Händel; Haydn; Haynes; Hook; Jomelli; Loder; Lotti; Meyerbeer; Pepusch; H. Purcell; Rossini; Schubert; Shield; Storace; Sullivart; Weber; S. Wesley; S. S. Wesley.

Printed works or manuscripts.—Apollo's Banquet, 1690; Ariosti's Cantatas and lessons, [1728?]; Blow's Pleasant Musical companion, [17-]; Boyce's Peleus and Thetis (18th cent. ms.); Carey's Six cantatas, 1732; a collection of 180 loyal songs, 1685; Clarke's Choice lessons for the harpsichord, [16-]; Cooke's Directions for playing on the flute, 1730; Corbetta's Varii capricii, 1643; Couperin's L'art de toucher le clavecin, 1717; Croce's Geminato compendio, 1642; Davenant's Cruelty of the Spaniards in Peru, 1658; Den gheestelijeken nachtegael, 1634; d'Urfeys New collection of songs, 1683; Eccles' Musick-lector, 1667; Faber Stapulensis' Arithmetica 'decem libris demonstrata, 1496; Frescobaldi's Toccate e partite, 1615 and Primo libro delle canzone, 1628; Hasse's La Serva scaltra (18th cent. ms.); Hofer's Tabulatür-Buch (ms. 1602); Jackson's Observations, 1791 (first ed.); six vols. of Kapsberger's music, 1604-1612; Kirchenordnung, Wittemberg, 1539; de Saint-Lambert's Les principes du clavecin, 1702; Le Jeune's Meslanges de musique, etc., 1606-18 (complete); Litanies for the use of Dominican nuns (14th cent. ms.); Locke's Observations upon a late book, 1672, and Melothesia, 1673; Marenzio's Quinto libro de madrigali, 1588; Matteis' Arie diverse, 1685; Mattheson's Pièces de clavecin, 1714; Melissus' Psalmen Davids, 1572; Morland's Tuba Stentorophonica, 1672; Mozart's Six sonatas, [London, 17-]; Mueller's Der Geistlichen Erquick-Stunden, 1691; Muffat's Florilegium primum, 1695; Newte's Lawfulness and use of organs, 1701; H. Playford's Banquet of musick, 1688; J. Playford's Cantica sacra, 1662-74, his Musick's delight on the cithren, 1666, his Catch that catch can, 1667 and his Musick's hand-maid, 1678; The Whole book of psalms (R. Everingham), 1688; Marot and de Beza's Pseaumes, 1566 and 1608; a number of original eds. of Dan. Purcell's music; H. Purcell's Songs in the Indian queen, 1695, his Choice collection of lessons for harpsichord, 1696, his Ten

sonatas, 1697, and his and Blow's Jovial companion (Walsh's ed.); Ravencroft's Deuteromalia, 1609, and Whole book of psalmes, 1621; Reggio's Songs (1679); Collection of Russian popular songs, St. Petersburg, 1806; Salter's Genteel companion, 1683; D. Scarlatti's XLII suites de pièces pour le clavecin, [17-] and Chefs d'oeuvre for the harpsichord (Clementi), [18-]; Scelta de canzonette italiane, London, 1679; Scheidt's Concertum sacrorum vocum, 1622, and Tabulatura nova, 1624; a miscellaneous ms. collection of Shakespeare music; Greene's Amoretti, [17-]; The Spinnet or Musical miscellany, 1750; Synopsis of vocal musick by A. B. Philo-Mus., 1624; Frizzoni's Testimoniaunza, Cellerina, 1789; Thesaurus musicus, 2d and 3d eds.; Veracini's Sonate, op. I-II, 1744; Voigtlander's Allerhand oden und lieder, 1647; Warren's Tonometer, 1725; Wither-Gibbons' Hymns and songs of the Church, 1623.

Among acquisitions of note not acquired at the Cummings sale, were the following: Amsterdamsche Pegasus, 1627; Antiphonarium, Lugduni, 1699; Apollo's Feast, Second Book, [17-] (Walsh no. 337); Bailey's New Harmony of Zion, Newbury Port, 1788; Battishill's Select pieces for the organ or pianoforte [1805?]; Bennier's Cantates françoises, [1706-13], 4 v.; Het boek der psalmen, Amsteldam, 1778; B. Carr's Musical journal, Philadelphia, 1800 (complete first vol.); Chapin and Dickinson's Musical instructor, 1810; Clari's Sei madrigali (London, 1765?); W. Cooper's The beauties of church music, Boston, 1804; Corelli's Sonate, op. I [-IV], London, Johnson, 17- and his Concerti grossi, Amsterdam, Roger [1712?]; Directorium chori, Romae, 1668; The fashionable preceptor for the pf., London, 18-; The First church collection of sacred musick, Boston, 1805; Funk's Die allgemein nützliche choral music, Harrisonburg, 1816; Thomas Greeting's Pleasant companion, 2nd ed., 1673; Haydn's Armida (transcript of the full score); Holden's Worcester collection, Boston, 1803; B. Holt Jun.'s

The first printed sacred harmony (Boston, 1801); The
 Sacred Harmonies (London, 1802); Lowell's Hymn-
 tunes (Boston, 1803); and the singing composite
 second ed. (1804) and the third harmony (Burlington,
 1805); Lowell's Hymns for the celebration of sacred hymns for
 the use of the United States. Follows Halls, (Sail-
 line and Hymns for instruction (Albany, 1808) and
 Hymns for the use of the United States (1809).
 Hymns for the celebration of musical portions of love's sym-
 ony. London, 1809; Hymns for the use of the United States
 and other canticles; Mozart's Hymns for the use of the
 United States, 1809; many hundreds in New York concert
 and opera programs accumulated during half a century by
 the late Samuel J. Parker a valuable lot of 18th cent.
 Portuguese opera librettos; Menwenhynsen's Singelike
 dignities. Utrecht, 1788; De C. L. psalmen des propheten
 Davids. Amsterdam, 1711; Les psaumes de David. Amster-
 dam, 1718; Les psaumes de David . . . approuvés par le
 Synode Walon des Provinces-unies, Amsterdam, 1754;
 Rameau's Treatise of music, London, 1757; Daniel Read's
 Columbian harmonist, Boston, 1810; John Reading's Book
 of new anthems, 1771; Roman antiphony, ms. on vellum,
 late 12th cent.; Ruiz de Ribayaz, Lez v norte myscial para
 caminar por las cifras de la guitarra española, Madrid, 1677;
 William Thomason's ms. book of psalm tunes, (Vermont),
 1752; Burk Thumoth's Forty eight English, Irish and Scotch
 airs, London, [1785]; Troparion (Greek ms. with *neumes* on
 vellum, end of 12th cent.); Verhandelng over de musiek,
 's Gravenhage, 1772; The village harmony, 11th ed., New-
 buryport, 1812; C. M. von Weber's Hymne "In seiner Ord-
 nung," Berlin, [1812?] (first ed.), J. N. Wainwright's Set of
 chants, Boston, 1819; H. Waters' Heavenly echoes, New
 York, 1867.

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Autograph scores by Abel; Arne; J. S. Bach; W. F. Bach; J. C. Bach; Balie; Barthelemon; Bassani; Bennett; Bishop; Boyce; Clementi; Cramer; Crotch; Field; Greene; Händel; Haydn; Haynes; Hook; Jomelli; Loder; Lotti; Meyerbeer; Pepusch; H. Purcell; Rossini; Schubert; Shield; Storace; Sullivan; Weber; S. Wesley; S. S. Wesley.

sonatas, 1697, and his and Blow's Jovial companion (Walsh's ed.); Ravencroft's Deuteromalia, 1609, and Whole book of psalmes, 1621; Reggio's Songs (1679); Collection of Russian popular songs, St. Petersburg, 1806; Salter's Genteel companion, 1683; D. Scarlatti's XLII suites de pièces pour le clavecin, [17-] and Chefs d'oeuvre for the harpsichord (Clementi), [18-]; Scelta de canzonette italiane, London, 1679; Scheidt's Concertum sacrorum vocum, 1622, and Tabulatura nova, 1624; a miscellaneous ms. collection of Shakespeare music; Greene's Amoretti, [17-]; The Spinnet or Musical miscellany, 1750; Synopsis of vocal musick by A. B. Philo-Mus., 1624; Frizzoni's Testimoniaunza, Cellerina, 1789; Thesaurus musicus, 2d and 3d eds.; Veracini's Sonate, op. I-II, 1744; Voigtländer's Allerhand oden und lieder, 1647; Warren's Tonometer, 1725; Wither-Gibbons' Hymns and songs of the Church, 1623.

Among acquisitions of note not acquired at the Cummings sale, were the following: Amsterdamsche Pegasus, 1627; Antiphonarium, Lugduni, 1699; Apollo's Feast, Second Book, [17-] (Walsh no. 337); Bailey's New Harmony of Zion, Newbury Port, 1788; Battishill's Select pieces for the organ or pianoforte [1805?]; Bennier's Cantates françoises, [1706-13], 4 v.; Het boek der psalmen, Amsteldam, 1778; B. Carr's Musical journal, Philadelphia, 1800 (complete first vol.); Chapin and Dickinson's Musical instructor, 1810; Clari's Sei madrigali (London, 1765?); W. Cooper's The beauties of church music, Boston, 1804; Corelli's Sonate, op. 1 [-IV], London, Johnson, 17- and his Concerti grossi, Amsterdam, Roger [1712?]; Directorium chori, Romae, 1668; The fashionable preceptor for the pf., London, 18-; The First church collection of sacred musick, Boston, 1805; Funk's Die allgemein nützliche choral music, Harrisonburg, 1816; Thomas Greeting's Pleasant companion, 2nd ed., 1673; Haydn's Armida (transcript of the full score); Holden's Worcester collection, Boston, 1803; B. Holt Jun.'s

The New England sacred harmony, Boston, 1803; The Island princess, London, 1699 (libretto); L'Affilard's Principes faciles, 1705; Andrew Law's Art of singing (Composite second ed., 1794-99) and his Select harmony, Farmington, 1779; Little and Gardner's A collection of sacred hymns for the use of the Latter Day Saints, Bellows Falls, 1844; Little and Smith's Easy instructor, Albany [1798?] (ed. complete with 104 p. and also that complete with 112 p.); Mattheson's De eruditione musica; Motteux's Love's triumph, London, 1708; Mouret's L'amour et l'hymen, 17- and other cantatilles; Mozart-Lachnith's Les mystères d'Isis, Paris, [1801]; many hundreds of New York concert and opera programs accumulated during half a century by the late Samuel P. Warren; a valuable lot of 18th cent. Portuguese opera librettos; Nieuwenhuysen's Stigtelijke digtstukjes, Utrecht, 1788; De C L psalmen des propheten Davids, Amsterdam, 1744; Les psaumes de David, Amsterdam, 1708; Les pseumes de David . . . approuvés par le Synode Walon des Provinces-unies, Amsterdam, 1754; Rameau's Treatise of music, London, [1737]; Daniel Read's Columbian harmonist, Boston, 1810; John Reading's Book of new anthems, 17-; Roman antiphonary, ms. on vellum, late 12th cent.; Ruiz de Ribayaz, Lvz y norte mvysical para caminar por las cifras de la guitarra española, Madrid, 1677; William Thomason's ms. book of psalm-tunes, (Vermont), 1752; Burk Thumoth's Forty-eight English, Irish and Scotch airs, London, [1785]; Troparion (Greek ms. with *neumes* on vellum, end of 12th cent.); Verhandelng over de musiek, 's Gravenhage, 1772; The village harmony, 11th ed., Newburyport, 1812; C. M. von Weber's Hymne "In seiner Ordnung," Berlin, [1812?] (first ed.); J. N. Wainright's Set of chants, Boston, 1819; H. Waters' Heavenly echoes, New York, 1867.

An item of purchase remains to be reported which was out of the ordinary in every respect. It was offered as the

"musical estate of Anthony Philip Heinrich." One would look in vain for this name in the histories of music in America, now most before the public. Yet he was a commanding figure in his day in the American musical world. In the forties and fifties of the last century festivals on a "grand scale" were devoted to his music in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and he was not unknown in Europe, where his music was performed in concerts at London, Dresden, Prague, Graz. Born to affluence in Bohemia in 1781, "Father Heinrich" as he came to be familiarly known, except when some hyper-enthusiast preferred to call him the "Beethoven of America," died in extreme poverty in New York in 1861 after one of the strangest lives in the annals of music. Heinrich did not begin to compose until 1818, when he had retired to Bardstown, Kentucky, after his failure in business a few years previous. Then he began to write music in amazing quantities, of peculiar quality and of unlimited ambition. Hundreds of his minor works for the voice or pianoforte were published in America, but all his larger scores remained unpublished. Nor is this surprising: about the year 1830 Heinrich began to compose here in America for an orchestra every bit as extravagant as that of Berlioz. Unfortunately the musical ideas back of his orchestration were an ingrown development of the style prevalent among the imitators of Haydn. To this must be added a fatal tendency to write programmatic music of the descriptive variety. Thus his huge scores were destined, contrary to his own expectations and those of the many admirers of this eccentric and yet so child-like genius, to so speedy an oblivion that, as stated above, our current histories of music in America are silent on the historically most important American composer of the first half of the nineteenth century, he was important also for the fact that, though not the first to recognize the North

American Indian as a fit subject for music, he was the first to do so in symphonic and choral works of large dimensions calling for an orchestra of almost Richard Straussian proportions, and indeed the first to show, as a symphonic composer, pronounced nationalistic aspirations.

It is, therefore, worthy of special note that the Library of Congress quite unexpectedly (for a slight consideration) gained possession of the bulky volume of Heinrich's "Memoranda" (letters, programs, and clippings from newspapers), of many of his published compositions not in our regular files and of most of the unpublished scores mentioned in the "Nomenclature" of his works drawn up by him about 1857. And of these manuscript scores the majority are in Heinrich's own hand, including, for example, his "The Columbiad; grand American national chivalrous symphony," "The Columbiad or Migration of American wild passenger pigeons, a characteristic symphony," "Homage à la Bohème; grande symphonie bohémienne," "The hunters of Kentucky; sinfonia di caccia," "The Indian carnival; or The Indian's festival of dreams. Sinfonia eratico-fantasia [!]" "The Indian war council. Gran concerto bellico . . . for 41 instrumental parts," "The Jägers adieu. Scored for 32 instruments," "Concerto grosso Johannisberg; or The festival of the vintagers on the Rhine," "The jubilee; a grand national song of triumph," "Manitou mysteries; or The voice of the Great Spirit. Gran sinfonia misteriosa indiana," "The Mastodon; a grand symphony in three parts," "National memories; an heroic overture," "The ornithological combat of kings; or The condor of the Andes and the eagle of the Cordilleras. A grand symphony," "Pocahontas, the royal Indian maid and the heroine of Virginia, the pride of the wilderness. Fantasia romanza," "Schiller; grande sinfonia drammatica," "To the spirit of Beethoven; the monumental symphony," "A grand oratorical divertissement: The tower of Babel; or The languages confounded," "The

treaty of William Penn with the Indians; 'concerto grosso,' "The wild wood spirits' chant; or Scintillations of Yankee Doodle, forming a grand national heroic fantasia scored for a powerful orchestra in 44 parts."

Catalogues

During the past fiscal year 60,670 cards were added to our catalogues as against 31,188 in 1916. Of the total 57,981 cards (49,485 of which belong to the sub-class M) were prepared in this Division and were not supplied by the Catalogue Division. The total includes 3,552 cards written as usual for our Index to current musical periodicals; it does not include shelf-list cards, and the like.

The impressive total of cards represents largely bound sheet music copyrighted between 1820 and 1860. We have now reached the year 1854 and presumably the remaining third of this material would have been disposed of, too, had not unexpected changes of personnel interfered seriously with this work, obviously important but deferred from year to year by sheer force of circumstances.

The music class catalogue was revised completely with a view to increased usefulness to the public and ourselves. The technical problems involved were many and complex. By devising a special scheme of distribution of cards to be filed in this catalogue, it is hoped that administrative work in connection with it has now become easy.

It was further considered advisable to facilitate public use of our music catalogue (puzzling to the public from the very nature of music whatever method be adopted) by separating music entries into these distinct catalogues: 1, Composer; 2, Class; 3, Titles; 4, First lines; 5, Authors of texts. For reasons of convenience, also a separate catalogue of American sheet music publications before 1860 is kept.

Classification

There have been classified 10,249 pieces of sheet music published in America 1860-1869. This now narrows the arrears of unclassified minor copyright music down to the

years 1870 to about 1897. With exception of this material, practically all our music is now classified—hence readily accessible on the shelves. Though the pieces number many thousands, the prospect of clearing the arrears within a few years is bright. Current music is classified daily. The classification of certain groups, church music and national music, was revised either completely, or in partial adjustment to the development of the cataloguing project.

The Shakespeare exhibit was continued, but was replaced at the end of the fiscal year by one—presumably the first of its kind, at least on this scale—of “Original manuscripts of American composers.” More than 100 American composers, from the time of Alexander Reinagle (1756–1809) to date, are represented, each by one work. Most of the works exhibited were selected from the vastly larger collection of such manuscripts presented to the Library by the composers or their publishers during the last 15 years. The exhibit, if it receives deserved publicity, will act as a stimulus to composers and publishers who have not yet made their contribution to the national collection, either because they have not yet been approached in the matter or have not yet sent their promised gifts. A few of the scores exhibited belong, not to the Library but to the National Federation of Music Clubs, which, through the initiative of Mrs. James O. Dickens, of Mobile, Ala., is beginning to accumulate original manuscripts of American composers for deposit in the Library of Congress.

Exhibits

In the Main Exhibition Halls the Music Division has a miscellaneous exhibit of original manuscripts of European composers. The one of rare printed music and books on music in the Music Division proper has been continued.

In addition to the foregoing, Mr. Sonneck has submitted a special memorandum upon the situation and needs in the Music Division. A large portion of it is devoted to ques-

tions of administration. Among the more general observations I quote the following:

"I had calculated that by the end of 1917 the collection in custody of the Music Division would surely have become second to none as a general international collection. The war has somewhat upset this calculation, yet not enough to modify my opinion that, inclusive of the marooned German orders of 1914-15, our collection of music and books on music is now surpassed as a general international collection perhaps by Berlin alone, certainly not by the British Museum and still less by other libraries. Of course we must concede our absolute inferiority to the British Museum and to the institutions at Berlin, Vienna, Munich, Paris, Brussels, and elsewhere in certain special fields, but if comparisons are made we may very properly fall back on our musical Americana, in which our superiority is just as absolute.

"The organic development of the collection has reached a point where further development will largely depend on clearing my compilations of desiderata not yet ordered or received, on chance in the matter of rarities and on expert routine in the matter of current publications. It would be unsafe to attempt such development without expert professional guidance. In the absence of such guidance I suggest the policy of resting at arms and restricting purchases to obviously advisable or necessary items until expert guidance is again available.

"When the time for a resumption of the policy of organic development arrives, I suggest that Works for chorus (sacred and secular), Oratorios (transcripts), etc., would seem to call for early consideration as also our collection of National music and folk-music. The latter is already very substantial but does not measure up to what it might be and what it was my plan to make it in the near future.

"While our collection of British music prior to 1800—in view of the historical basis of musical life in America—has been developed assiduously, I held back on German music prior to Bach because of visions

of an *en bloc* purchase in the not too distant future. The same applies in a way to early French music, though the opportunities will probably be fewer.

"A similar *en bloc* vision explains why we have not yet acquired to any noteworthy extent portraits, papers, letters, and memorabilia of musicians. In the case of portraits there was also the danger of duplication, since many such portraits are simply torn out of books, etc., as the finding list of the portraits in the Music Division will show.

"Our collection of specimen autograph scores of foreign composers is beginning to show contours. It will be easy to keep track of such composers of distinction as are not yet represented at all or not adequately. I make a special plea for acquiring, if financially and otherwise possible, a complete work by Beethoven, a mature work by Mozart, and a Wagner in addition to the little album leaf and at least one complete score by all other great composers of the front ranks.

"I do not doubt that our already significant collection of original manuscripts of American composers can be at least doubled.

"It has been the policy during the last 15 years to collect comprehensively the published works of new composers who have 'arrived,' are about to 'arrive,' or who have created controversial discussion of their tendencies. The Library of Congress has come to be known universally among the cognoscenti as the place where a thorough study of the works of new men is likely to be possible. It would be a pity if this policy did not become traditional and a mistake, because our impressive total of purchases of old (but once new) music and books on music foreshadows how enormously costly it would be in one or more hundred years from now to assemble for purposes of adequate study the works of composers who flourished from about 1800 on.

"Not all modern composers of eminence are as yet adequately represented, but my successor will find it comparatively easy by a study of our bibliographi-

cal reference works and biographies, in books or magazines, to continue to fill in gaps. Special care should be taken after return of peace to catch up with desirable music and books on music published in Continental Europe during the war.

"Historical publications.—The one big task that I had set for myself personally for the future was a complete analytical catalogue of the historical publications of old music in continuation, more or less, of Eitner's similar work. I discussed this plan, during my last visit to Europe with some of the foremost musical scholars of Europe and they urged me to undertake it. This remark is inserted here merely to illustrate the importance of such a work from the point of view of practical experts.

"I think that sets like the several 'Denkmäler,' etc., are too valuable to be left unrepresented by printed cards with contents."

PERIODICAL DIVISION

(From the report of the Chief, Mr. Slade)

PERIODICALS: Statistics

The number of current periodicals received through the Periodical Division this past year was 7,712. During the spring of 1916 periodicals published in Germany and Austria ceased coming, and lack of receipts from these countries reduces both the number of different periodicals received and the whole number of separate items received. The number of journals published in countries of the Central Powers which the Library normally receives is a few over 500. The number of periodicals currently received (7,712 as given above) includes second copies of periodicals taken up from the Copyright Office, now 1,254 in number, and 927 journals deposited by the Smithsonian Institution. In these statistics no account is taken of official documentary serials, nor of yearbooks, almanacs, annual reports, and other serials of a similar nature handled in other divisions of the Library. If material of this kind, in other libraries sometimes called "periodical" and counted as such, were also included, the

total periodical receipts of the Library would reach a far greater number.

The whole number of periodicals received in the Periodical Division, less than the number received during recent years because of the cessation of receipts from the Central Powers, was 108,528 (last year, 123,514).

New titles were added during the year, through sources as specified, as follows: Copyright, 245; gift, 446; subscription, 39; Smithsonian Institution, 154.

The number of newspapers received is 882, of which 792 are American and 90 foreign. Of the American newspapers received 594 are published daily and 198 weekly. Of the foreign newspapers received 77 are daily and 13 weekly.

The number of newspapers retained for binding is as follows: American, 219; foreign, 77; total, 296. This total is somewhat less than that of last year, seven German newspapers and four Austrian newspapers on our usual binding list having stopped coming in March, 1916.

The binding during the year was as follows: Newspapers, 2,900 volumes; periodicals, 4,479 volumes. (Last year: Newspapers, 949 volumes; periodicals, 4,272 volumes). The increase in the amount of newspaper binding results from the binding of arrears on hand at the commencement of the year.

During the year 6,183 volumes of newspapers and 12,111 volumes of periodicals were served to readers. (Last year, 7,257 volumes of newspapers and 12,965 volumes of periodicals.) The number of bound volumes of periodicals served to readers represents only the service from chapter AP, or the chapter in the Library classification which contains *general* periodical material. If the service from the other chapters in the Library classification containing *special* periodical material were included the figures would be very much greater. Statistics are not kept, and are hardly possible, of the use in the Periodical Reading Room of unbound

and current material, including both newspapers and periodicals.

A most gratifying fact to be chronicled in connection with this exhibition of statistics is the cordial interest manifested by publishers in the maintenance of our receipts of current material—this in the face of existing print paper conditions. Free lists of many newspapers have been suspended, but in reply to our letters publishers have very generally stated—almost invariably so in the case of papers most in demand—that exception would be made in favor of the Library of Congress, while other publishers, if suspending free lists at all, continued sending issues to us as formerly. The result has been that our customary receipts of newspapers have continued almost unabated, while the flow of periodical material coming as a gift has steadily continued.

*Newspaper
accessions*

Among American eighteenth century newspapers acquired is a file of the *City Gazette and Daily Advertiser*, of Charleston, S. C., for January 1–December 24, 1796, published by Freneau & Paine. For the greater part, however, recent additions of American eighteenth century newspapers have been by single numbers. This must be the usual manner of increase, for our collection in this department is now so large that the longer runs needed for it are, ordinarily, only those infrequently offered for sale, and much desired by collectors. Among numbers added are the following: *Alexandria Advertiser*, May 20, 1797; *Maryland Journal*, and *Baltimore Advertiser*, 6 numbers in 1777; November 9, 1778 (Extraordinary issue); *Boston Chronicle*, January 4 and 22, 1770; *Continental Journal and Weekly Advertiser*, Boston, May 28, 1778, September 16, 1779; *Exchange Advertiser*, Boston, September 1, 1785; *Boston Gazette, or Weekly Journal*, July 21, 1747; *Independent Chronicle and Universal Advertiser*, Boston, 19 numbers in 1786; *Independent Ledger*, and the *American Advertiser*, Boston, 5 numbers in 1778; *Massachusetts Spy*, Boston, April 11 and July 25, 1771;

Mercury, Boston, April 29, 1794; *Boston News-Letter*, October 15, 1761; *Federal Galaxy*, Brattleborough, September 20 and November 22, 1800; *Royal South Carolina Gazette*, Charleston, March 28, September 12, and supplement to March 5, 1782; *American Recorder*, and the *Charlestown Advertiser*, Charlestown, Mass., 4 numbers in 1786; *Freeman's Oracle*, and *New-Hampshire Advertiser*, Exeter, September 19, 1786; *Greenfield Gazette*, May 12, 1796; *Connecticut Courant*, Hartford, April 14, 1772; *Guardian of Freedom*, Haverhill, October 11, 1793; *Newhampshire Sentinel*, Keene, 5 numbers in 1799 and 2 in 1800; *Rising Sun*, Keene, February 17, 1798; *Connecticut Gazette*, New Haven, December 27, 1765, and February 19, 1768; *Connecticut Journal*, and *New-Haven Post Boy*, January 15, 22, 29, 1768, August 17, 1770, May 15, 22, 1772, September 3, November 26, December 10, 17, 1773; March 4, April 1, 1774, January 18, 1775; *Connecticut Journal*, New Haven, April 10, 1776; *New-Haven Gazette*, and the *Connecticut Magazine*, 10 numbers in 1788; *Connecticut Gazette*, and the *Universal Intelligencer*, New London, June 6, 1777; *Connecticut Gazette*, New London, 4 numbers in 1795; *New York Journal*, or *General Advertiser*, 41 numbers and supplements in 1767; *Newport Mercury*, December 6, 1783; *Norwich Packet*, March 16, October 2, November 6, 1775; *Providence Gazette and Country Journal*, June 4, 1785, 10 numbers in 1787, August 31, 1793; *Providence Gazette*, 25 numbers in 1795, 11 numbers in 1796, 5 numbers in 1797, 7 numbers in 1798, 18 numbers in 1799, 28 numbers in 1800; *United States Chronicle*, Providence, September 13 and November 29, 1787, 4 numbers in 1796; *Argus*, Putney, May 18, 25, and July 27, 1797, September 22 and October 20, 1798; *New-hampshire Journal: or, the Farmer's Weekly Museum*, Walpole, May 2 and June 27, 1793.

Among other newspapers coming to the Library were scattering numbers of the *Newhamphshire Sentinel*, Keene, 1802-1810, *Emancipator*, New York, 1835-1850, Portsmouth, N. H. *Journal*, 1836-1853, *Providence Gazette*, 1801-1804, *Providence Patriot*, 1814, and *Springfield Republican*, 1838-1842; and in addition, the *National Guard*, Camp Pennsylvania, Baltimore, June 26 and July 4, 1861; *Christian Banner*, Fredericksburg, Va., May 20, 1862; *Clarion*, Jackson, Miss., October 25, 1866; *New Orleans Daily Crescent*, December 28, 1860; *Courrier des Opelousas*, April 18, 1863; *Grant's Petersburg Progress*, Petersburg, Va., April 3, 1865; *Southern Statesman*, Portsmouth, Va., May 21, 1857; *Richmond Whig and Public Advertiser*, April 14, 1857, and February 28, 1860; *Daily Evening Citizen*, Vicksburg, October 17, 1860; *Winchester Army Bulletin*, Winchester, Tenn., July 11 and 17, 1863; *Ohio Review*, Cuyahoga Falls, November 30, 1833-December 12, 1834; *Rockingham Register and Advertiser*, Harrisonburg, Va., scattering numbers, 1860-1863, and files for October 14, 1869-October 17, 1873, November 14, 1878-June 23, 1881, October 23, 1884-October 14, 1886, October 20, 1887-October 11, 1889; Kingston, N. Y., *Democratic Journal*, April 28, 1852-April 19, 1854, November 24, 1858-November 14, 1860; *Political Reformer*, Kingston, N. Y., May 29, 1839-November 18, 1840; Rondout, N. Y., *Courier*, April 3, 1868-October 8, 1869; *Sentinel of the Valley*, Woodstock, Va., July 1, 1826-June 20, 1828.

Foreign newspapers added to our collections include volumes of the *Algemeen Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, 1828-1904, making our file of this important journal complete from the beginning; a run of the *Royal Gazette*, Fredericton, New Brunswick, November 2, 1836-October 31, 1838, and two runs of the *Head Quarters*, also of Fredericton, October 12, 1853-December 26, 1855, January 2, 1861-December 24, 1862, containing interesting comment on contemporary events in the United States; Lewis Goldsmith's publication,

the *Anti-Gallican Monitor and Anti-Corsican Chronicle*, London, January 2, 1814-January 8, 1815; *Bell's Weekly Messenger*, London, 1820, 1822, 1823, 1826; *London Chronicle*, July 5-December 29, 1787, December 30, 1797-June 30, 1798; *Courier*, London, June 15-December 31, 1807, March 2-December 19, 1808; *General Evening Post*, London, December 31, 1793-December 30, 1794; and numbers of *Le Manifeste*, *Le Patriote*, and *Le Temps*, Port-au-Prince, Hayti, for various dates in the period 1841-1843.

The thoughtful generosity of Mr. Frank A. Munsey brought to the Library 325 bound volumes of the *New York Sun* covering the period 1885-1916, inclusive. The volumes are in excellent condition, a condition far superior to that of those already on our shelves. Duplication of a paper in such constant use is more than desirable, and the gift is a most acceptable one.

Through the gift of Mr. Jasper J. Mayer, the Library possesses a collection of various humorous journals, posters, bulletins, and newspapers issued in Petrograd during the Russian revolution of the spring of the present year.

Only a few periodical accessions are here mentioned:

The *Illustrated Chicago News*, April 24-June 13, 1868, ^{Periodical accessions} containing drawings by Thomas Nast, is an acquisition of considerable bibliographical rarity.

The *Morning Star*, published in Limerick, Maine, and later in Dover, New Hampshire, November 2, 1826-February 20, 1834, 144 numbers, added to files already in the Library. This journal was a Freewill Baptist organ. Brewster, in his "Life of William Burr," who for a considerable period was its editor, says it was largely due to the *Star* that New Hampshire was lost to the pro-slavery party in 1846, and John P. Hale elected to the United States Senate. The Library already possessed the paper for that year.

Blagdon's Weekly Political Register, London, vols. 1-3, no. 4, October 4, 1809-January 23, 1811, brings to the

Library an item infrequently found. It was the personal organ of William Blagdon, at one time associated with the *Morning Post*. Printed in the same manner as Cobbett's *Register*, and in opposition to Cobbett, *Blagdon's Weekly Political Register* contains a series of articles bearing the title "Biographical memoirs of William Cobbett, the Hampshire demagogue." The animus of the series is apparent from the title. The Dictionary of National Biography says that "*Blagdon's Weekly Political Register* never seems to have appeared." The Library has acquired a complete file.

Politics for the People, London, nos. 1-17, May 6-July 29, 1848, another acquisition of political material, contains "Letters to the Chartists" and other articles by Charles Kingsley offered under the pseudonym of "Parson Lot." Archdeacon Hare, Sir Arthur Helps, and Professor Conington were among the other contributors to this journal.

In addition, the Library acquired, among other periodical items, the *Hive*, Lancaster, Pa., vols. 1-2, no. 51, 1803-1805; *Hutchings' California Holiday Pictorial*, San Francisco, Christmas, 1857, and New Year, 1858; *Illuminator*, Boston, scattering numbers, 1835-1837; *Ladies' Magazine and Album*, Boston, vols. 10-11, 1848; *Methodist Preacher*, Boston, vols. 1-2, 1830-1831; *Portsmouth Weekly Magazine*, Portsmouth, N. H., vol. 1, nos. 5-50, 54, 1825; *Rural Repository*, Hudson, N. Y., 1830-1831; *Seventh-Day Baptist Memorial*, New York, vols. 1-3, 1852-1854; *Varieties*, San Francisco, scattering numbers, 1858-1862; *Britannic Magazine*, London, vol. 12, nos. 164-185, 1806-1807; *Cheap Magazine*, Haddington, vols. 1-2, 1813-1814; *Monthly Literary Advertiser*, London, nos. 21-80, 1807-1811; *Monthly Magazine*, London, n. s., vol. 3, 1827; *Museum*, London, vols. 1-2, n. s., vol. 1, nos. 1-7, 1823-1824; *Sea-Pie*, London, vol. 1, 1842; *Ilustración Histórica Argentina*, Buenos Aires, año 1-2, 1908-1910; *Revista de Telegrafo*, Madrid, vols. 8-13,

1868-1873; *Revista Nacional*, Buenos Aires, vols. 1-46, 1886-1910; *Rivista d'Arte*, Florence, anno 2-9, 1904-1916.

During the year, 294 memoranda were compiled in answer to questions submitted by correspondents. The greater part of the activity of the Periodical Division, so far as it touches research and reference work, involves offhand response to inquiries, and service of material, either as it may be specifically called for, or as it may, through descriptions furnished, seem to meet the needs of investigators working in particular fields. Record of work of this kind can hardly be kept. Its bulk has greatly increased on account of the new war activities of the Government through its usual organization and through the new agencies established, multiplying the day-to-day calls upon us.

DIVISION OF PRINTS

(From the report of the Acting Chief, Professor Rice)

The increase of the collection has been:

By copyright.....	3,358
By purchase.....	706
By gift.....	558
By transfer.....	382
By exchange.....	36
	<hr/>
	5,040

The collection of prints now numbers 397,945.

During the year the purchase of prints for the Library of Congress collection has been limited to examples of the American, Dutch, English, French and German schools.

Among the notable accessions to the Gardiner Greene Hubbard collection are twenty-five prints of the "Liber studiorum" by J. M. W. Turner, mostly in the first state, and excellent impressions; twenty-four etchings and dry-points by van 'sGravesande, a Dutch artist of distinction; twenty proofs by Charles A. Platt, the American etcher and architect; also fine examples of the work of Haden, Fitton,

PRINTS:
Purchases

Lalanne, Legros, Millet, Palmer, Webster and Zilcken; in all, one hundred and sixty-two prints have been added.

As the mats hitherto used were too thin to protect adequately the engraved surface of the prints and had to be replaced constantly, owing to the slight resistance to tearing, a stouter mat of better quality has been selected. The finer and more valuable prints will gradually be rematted in this new board, and as it is of a more agreeable tone than the old white board, the effect of such prints as are placed on exhibition is correspondingly heightened, and this has been mentioned with appreciation by many visitors.

The causes alluded to in last year's report as preventing the addition of many books of signal importance to the Division of Prints seem to have prevailed in even greater force during the past year. Certain it is that very few of the items recommended for purchase have as yet reached the Library shelves. As is natural under the conditions of a great war, a diminishing number of books on the subject of art are written, and of these not many find a publisher unless related in some way to the war. Conspicuous among them are a number of books dealing with the architecture and art of Belgium, some of a purely popular character, others the fruit of painstaking research, stimulated by the determination to preserve the record of whatever is monumental in that long-suffering country.

During the year we have secured a complete set of the *Bulletin Monumental*, numbering eighty-one volumes.

The following additional titles may be noted: Francis Bond, "Church art in England"; Ezra Pound, "Gaudier Brzeska: his life and work"; Arthur Gardner, "French sculpture of the 13th century"; Raymond Cox, "Soieries d'art," 101 plates; Maurice Drake, "Saints and their emblems"; Théodore Duret, "Whistler"; E. P. Evans, "Animal symbolism in ecclesiastical architecture"; A. Goffin, "Saint François d'Assise"; Kate Greenaway, "Almanacs," and

other illustrated books; T. G. Jackson, "Gothic architecture in France, England, and Italy"; J. S. Lewis, "Old glass and how to collect it"; F. P. B. Osmaston, "Art and genius of Tintoret"; Octave Mirbeau, "Cézanne," Paris, 1914.

Each of the belligerents has published a large number of war posters, of more or less artistic design. Of these we have been able to acquire a fairly representative selection, which have been mounted in a way suitable for inspection and preservation.

Among the gifts should be noted the following:

Gifts

1. Forty-six engravings by Alfred Jones, noted engraver of the American School. Presented by his daughter, Miss E. M. Jones, Yonkers.

2. Twenty-eight engraved bookplates. Presented by J. and E. Bumpus, London.

3. Seven wood engravings by Fritz Endell, New York. Presented by the artist.

4. Rubbing of the Nestorian Monument, Sianfu, China, 8th century. Presented by Dr. Berthold Laufer, Chicago.

The transfers from other institutions and from other divisions of the Library included:

Transfers

1. Fourteen etchings by Haden and Lalanne from the Reading Room.

2. Thirty-six photographs of the Panama Canal from the Department of State.

3. Twelve photographs of public buildings in Montevideo, Uruguay.

The following were received by exchange:

Exchange

Eleven Russian war posters from Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.

The following exhibitions were put in place during the year:

Exhibition

1. Collection of sixty-one medallion portraits of celebrated personages of the Renaissance period, by some of the well-known Italian sculptors of that time, such as Antonio Pisano

called Pisanello (1380-1450); Matteo de Pasti (ca. 1446-); Sperandio (ca. 1440-1528); Niccolo Fiorentino (1430-1499); Leone Leoni (1509-); Giovanni Boldu (fl. 1457-1466); Andriano Fiorentino (ca. 1490-); Costanza (fl. 1481); Francesco Raibolini, called Francia (1450-1517); Giovanni Antonio de Rossi (ca. 1517-1575).

2. Selection of Chinese books and manuscripts from the Orientalia Section. This exhibition was prepared under the direction of Dr. Walter T. Swingle, of the Department of Agriculture. It includes 50 items classed under the heads of: Early printed books, gazetteers, largest books in the world, treatises on natural history, works on seals, stone classics, epigraphy, modern Chinese books, and some miscellaneous items.

The early Chinese books comprise eleven, printed before the discovery of printing in Europe. One of them, the *Pai k'ung liu t'ieh* was apparently printed before 1190, possibly during the Chien Yen period (1127-31), in which case it is the oldest book in America. The three largest works in the world, represented by a few sample volumes, contain, respectively, 5,020, 22,937 and 35,000 volumes. Another noteworthy work exhibited is a palace edition on rites and ceremonies, written by the first Ming emperor, T'ai Tsu (1368-1398) and published in 1530.

3. Recent accessions to the Gardiner Greene Hubbard collection, numbering 162 etchings, dry-points, mezzotints, etc., purchased with the income of the Mrs. Gardiner Greene Hubbard Fund. They comprise works of some of the representative artists of the modern schools, such as: B  jot, Bracquemond, Benson, Buhot, Fitton, 'sGravesande, Haden, Howarth, Lalanne, Legros, Lep  re, Palmer, Platt, Roth, J. Andr   Smith, etc., and 25 plates from Turner's "*Liber Studiorum*."

4. Permanent exhibit in the southwest pavilion, second floor, illustrating the most important processes of the

graphic arts and some of the photo-mechanical processes, such as: Wood engraving; Line and Stipple engraving; Etching, including Soft-ground and Dry-point; Aquatint; Mezzotint; Lithography and Chromo-lithography; Photo-mechanical processes, especially Photogravure and Typogravure.

The illustrative material consists of prints, plates, and wood-blocks. An historical account and description are given of each process, together with photographs of the various tools used by the engraver or etcher.

The exhibit has proved of great interest and help to the visitors in their study of the several classes of prints on exhibition.

5. In commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the death of William Shakespeare. The exhibit comprised 31 prints and 49 books, covering the portraits of Shakespeare; views of Stratford-on-Avon; single and collected works of Shakespeare, octavo and folio editions and specially illustrated editions.

6. In commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the death of Pocahontas. The collection consisted of prints and miscellaneous material lent by the Pocahontas Memorial Association, Washington, D. C., through its President, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. The exhibition had reference also to the statue of Pocahontas, by William Ordway Partridge, to be erected on Jamestown Island, Va., by the Pocahontas Memorial Association.

7. In commemoration of the centenary of the founding of the American Bible Society, New York City. The collection comprised 52 prints and 84 books, limited to the facsimiles of early manuscripts, early editions and versions of the Bible, Polyglot Bibles and specially illustrated Bibles.

8. Collection of 24 etchings by Dwight C. Sturges, lent by Messrs. Doll and Richards, Boston, Mass.

9. Confederate Reunion at Washington, D. C., June 25-28, 1917. The collection comprised portraits of the leaders in the Confederate service, 1861-1865; historical prints, manuscripts and broadsides. Among the manuscripts of special interest were the account-book of the Confederate Department of State; and Act of the Confederate Congress, April 27, 1863, for the issue of 8 per cent bonds; General Beauregard's report on the Battle of Shiloh; a message of President Jefferson Davis to the Confederate Congress, December 7, 1863; muster rolls and requisitions for supplies.

10. History of American wood engraving. This special exhibit showed the development of the American school of engraving, beginning with the work of the first American wood engraver, Alexander Anderson, 1775-1870, down to the modern artists, best represented by the members of the Society of American Wood Engravers. The collection comprised a number of wood blocks by Anderson, with impressions from the same; illustrations appearing in books and periodicals, and individual prints published throughout the nineteenth century. The most important engravers represented were Aikman, Anderson, Anthony, Bernstrom, Closson, Cole, Dana, Davis, Evans, Harley, Heineman, Johnson, Juengling, King, Kingsley, Kruell, Linton, Muller, Putnam, Whitney, Wellington, and Wolf.

SEMITIC AND ORIENTAL DIVISION

(From the report of Dr. Schapiro, for the Semitica, and Dr. Swingle for the Orientalia)

Deinard collections

A noteworthy accession to the Hebrew collections during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, was a collection consisting of 2,300 items. This collection, brought together by Mr. Ephraim Deinard and purchased by the Library, forms part of a larger collection which, due to war conditions, has been detained in Palestine. With the exception of approx-

imately 200 books of Judaica, the new collection represents mainly Hebrew and Yiddish literature, thus considerably enlarging and supplementing the former two Deinard Collections presented by Mr. Jacob H. Schiff.

The Hebrew books cover various branches of Hebrew literature. The Biblical, Talmudic, and liturgical fields are especially well represented. There are a great many important editions of the Bible and numerous Hebrew commentaries of recent date, as well as several Talmud editions such as the Sulzbach, 1766-1770, the Vienna, 1860-1872, some tractates of the first and second Venice edition by Bomberg, and that of the Jerusalem Talmud, Cracow, 1609, all of which were wanting in the previous collections. Modern Hebrew literature is also extensively represented, including a number of important Hebrew periodicals published in various lands. As an exceptional feature, however, may be mentioned the considerable number of works on pedagogical subjects, and particularly methods of teaching and learning Hebrew not only as a classic language, but as a living tongue, as it has been revived in Palestine during the past thirty years, and is gaining more ground in modern Hebrew schools in various countries, including the United States.

The collection also contains many first prints, among them a few Hebrew manuscripts and the fifteenth century edition of "Bechinoth ha-Olam" by Jedaiah ben Abraham Bedarshi. (Soncino, 1484.)

Among the Yiddish books are found the most representative works in this language that have been published during the past twenty-five years. Most of them may be classed in the domain of belles-lettres. There are, however, in this group some important historical and scientific works, as well as a number of periodicals; and about 200 Yiddish songs, religious and secular, accompanied by music, which form a valuable addition to those already in the possession of the Library. The acquisition of the new Yiddish material

has substantially enriched the Yiddish branch of this Division.

Several hundred valuable Hebrew and Yiddish books and pamphlets have been acquired by the Library through purchase from various bookdealers, by copyright, exchange, and gift. It should be noted here that there has been a noticeable increase in the number of Hebrew books obtained by the Library in the form of gifts.

Exchanges

Through the medium of exchange several important items have been obtained. In order to enlarge and complete the Hebrew collections, all Hebrew duplicates found in the Library and in the Deinard Collections, which could be dispensed with, were brought together, and typewritten lists of them prepared. These lists were sent to a number of libraries and institutions possessing Hebrew books, and the exchange thus established has proved highly advantageous to the Division. By this scheme, the principle of exchanging Hebrew books for none but those in the same language was strictly adhered to and was found to operate satisfactorily. We have also exchanged duplicates with scholars who were desirous of availing themselves of this privilege.

About 1,200 volumes of the Hebrew collections were sent last year to the Bindery—a small number for lettering only. With the completion of this work nearly all the Hebrew material contained in the two Deinard collections has been bound.

*Classifying and
cataloguing*

The cataloguing was chiefly concerned with the Mishnah, Talmud, and Responsa literature. In addition to these classes the Division has handled all the copyrighted Hebrew and Yiddish books, having them catalogued and the proofs read. There were also prepared catalogue entries for a great many books in Arabic and its cognate languages.

More than 2,000 books were classified in accordance with the old temporary scheme which was in use up to the present time, due purely to practical necessities. It is planned, however, that with the beginning of next year all the

Hebrew material shall be arranged according to a new classification scheme of Hebrew literature devised by this Division in collaboration with Dr. W. F. Koenig of the Classification Division. The new scheme is to become the permanent one, for it is believed to be most suitable for the purpose in hand.

ORIENTALIA. CHINESE

(Based on a memorandum furnished by Dr. Swingle).

During the past year upwards of six thousand six hundred volumes of Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Tibetan, Manchu, and Mongolian books have been added to the Library of Congress. The approximate figures are: Chinese, 536 works in 6,295 volumes; Japanese, 17 works in 112 volumes; Korean, 46 works in 70 volumes; Manchu, one work in 64 volumes; Mongol, 77 works in 78 volumes; Tibetan, 106 works in 120 volumes. These books have for the most part been purchased from dealers in China and Japan.

East Asiatic collection purchases

Arrangements made with a number of large book firms in China and Japan now permit the purchase of oriental works in the same way that European works are handled. This is very difficult to accomplish, because small dealers both in China and Japan expect cash payments for works taken out of their shops. It has been arranged to have such purchases financed by the larger dealers for a small commission.

Notable progress has been made in building up a general reference library of Chinese books and also in the further strengthening of the two special fields—the one including Science, Geography, Agriculture, the other including Art, Archæology, Bibliography, and Biography—in both of which fields the Library of Congress is preeminent in the New World and probably the equal of any library in Europe.

Chinese books

Professor S. C. Kiang, of the Chinese Department of the University of California, a Chinese scholar and holder of the Chü Jên degree, spent the summer of 1916 working in

the Library of Congress for the Bureau of Plant Industry and acquired a great familiarity with the contents of the Chinese collection. He was kind enough to furnish a list of books of reference needed to round out the collection and make it a general reference library of the greatest utility to investigators. Bids were secured from Chinese book dealers on the works thus recommended and most of them are now in place on the shelves of the Library of Congress.

In the autumn of 1916 the first draft of the catalogue of the Chinese collection was finished, its scope being enlarged to include not only all independent books but also some ten thousand works represented in Collectanea. This work, noted more in detail in the report of the Catalogue Division, has for the first time permitted a large Chinese library to be arranged systematically on the shelves; it also allows of the individual works being found, charged, and replaced on the shelves as easily as books in any other foreign language.

*Increasing use of
Chinese books*

As a result of the rapid and systematic growth of the collection and of the completion of the preliminary catalogue it is gratifying to report a greatly increased use of the Chinese collection during the past year by Government bureaus and Chinese investigators. The Bureau of Plant Industry has drawn heavily on the collection in connection with the preparation of abstracts and translation of Chinese literature on the varieties, uses, and geographical distribution of Chinese food plants. No fewer than ten Chinese students, both government and private, have made use of the collection, some of them for several months. In one case a candidate for the doctor's degree in economics in Columbia University of New York City secured permission of the University authorities and of the Chinese Government to carry on his work in the Library of Congress and

has accordingly spent six months so far working in the Chinese collection.

It may now safely be said that the Library of Congress Chinese collection is the largest, most readily accessible, best catalogued, and most used of any in America. In many lines it is already the equal if not the superior of any in western countries. Some of the more interesting acquisitions of the past year are mentioned below.

The Library contains a number of early Chinese printed books. No fewer than nine works printed during the Sung or Yüan Dynasty, the earliest about 1120 and the latest before 1368 A. D., are included in the collection, together with two early Ming works published before 1450 A. D. These books are included in an exhibit which is noted more in detail under the report of the Division of Prints.

. During the past year two additional early printed Chinese works were secured. One of these is *Ta tien ho shang chu hsin ching*, the Heart Sutra with a commentary by the Buddhist high priest Ta Tien. This copy is a Yüan Dynasty edition, probably printed in some Buddhistic monastery, as the plates were engraved in 1360 A. D. by the priest Chieh Yüan. This is a small work of a single volume consisting of 37 folios. Another early Chinese printed work of unusual interest is the *San t'ang k'ao so*, an encyclopedia written during the Sung Dynasty by T'ung Chün-ch'ing, in 200 books. The edition secured by the Library was printed during the Yüan Dynasty from blocks engraved in 1320 A. D. As the blocks were badly worn when this copy was struck off, while the paper seems to be of the characteristic Yüan Dynasty quality, it is probable that it was printed about the middle of the 14th century. It is bound in fifty silk-covered volumes inclosed in six brocade-covered cases with jade fasteners. The subject matter of this encyclopedia is arranged under some 46 general heads,

*Early Chinese
printed books*

among them such scientific topics as mathematics, astronomy, geography, foods, economics, bibliography, biography, etc., which were not treated at any length in the ordinary literary encyclopedias of that period.

The Library has been fortunate in being able to secure during the year three very important works giving authentic texts of standard Chinese works: (1) A partial set of the earliest extant text of the Chinese classics. A set of rubbings of the K'ai Ch'êng stone classics of Sianfu, beautifully mounted and bound, were secured from Professor S. C. Kiang and were formerly in the library of his grandfather, Kiang Shu-yün, a Hanlin academician and thereby necessarily holder of the highest examination degree, *Chin shih*. These rubbings were taken from stone monuments engraved

Authentic editions of standard Chinese works

in 837 A. D. and constituted the oldest complete text extant of the Chinese classics. Unfortunately only three of the classics are perfect in this set of rubbings, but a fourth is almost perfect; and the set includes larger or smaller portions of most of the other classics as well as the complete text of two important lexicographical works on the classical texts. These rubbings are more perfect than could now be obtained from the damaged monuments at Sianfu. (2) Authentic texts of T'ang Dynasty authors. The second Sung Emperor, T'ai Tsung, ordered a commission to bring together all important literary works published between 525 and 975 A. D. This compilation, in 1,000 books, nine-tenths of it devoted to the T'ang authors, was completed in 987 A. D., but remained in manuscript for nearly six hundred years, being finally revised, corrected, and printed about 1570 A. D. It is entitled *Wên yüan ying hua*, and our set is bound in 160 volumes. Alexander Wylie, in his "Notes on Chinese literature," says: "It now forms the standard of appeal with regard to the accuracy of many of the T'ang productions." (3) A collection of authoritative texts of Chinese works of more than usual interest from a

scientific standpoint is contained in the *Hsiao chin t'ao yüan*, a collection of reprints edited by Ch'ên Hai-p'êng and issued in 1805, containing 172 individual works bound in 240 volumes. It contains works of Han, Chin, T'ang, Sung, and Ming authors, many of them works of the first importance for a study of geography and history. This collection, long out of print, is now almost impossible to secure. Among other things it contains the text of the *Chu fan chih*, or description of barbarous peoples, by Chao Ju-kua, a thirteenth century geographical work of which a most valuable annotated translation has been published by Professor F. Hirth and the late W. W. Rockhill. A score of other works of equal scientific interest, most of them long out of print and impossible to find elsewhere in accurate reproduction, are to be found in this great collection of reprints.

In any historical or scientific investigation on China there is great need for determination of the period of publication of Chinese books. This can sometimes be secured through the biographical account of the authors, and sometimes in technical bibliographical works. During the past year the Library has bought a large number of works in these two classes, so that it now has undoubtedly one of the best collections in these fields outside of China. The collection now contains approximately 96 independent works on biography and 230 works of this character reprinted in *Ts'ung shu*; on bibliography approximately 109 independent works and 150 works reprinted in *Ts'ung shu*. Among these items might be mentioned the *Li tai ming hsien lieh nü shih hsing p'u*. This work in 157 volumes contains no less than 9,956 folios or over 19,000 pages; it was published in 1793. "It is the most comprehensive bibliographical compilation in existence," says W. F. Mayer (Reader's manual, 1874). As the biographies in this work are arranged according to the official system of rhymes, difficult of use by foreign stu-

*Biographical
and bibliographical
works*

dents of Chinese, an index to the family names has been prepared to facilitate the finding of the biographical sketches. The copy secured by the Library of Congress, although for the most part clearly printed, is on defective paper, often torn or with holes in the printed pages. Another copy of the same work was located in the Legge collection of Chinese books in the New York Public Library, and as it was also defective in a similar way arrangements were made to bring the New York copy to Washington and repair the torn pages and insert the missing characters in both copies, thereby rendering available to scholars two complete copies of the work.

Another large and important biographical work secured is the *Kuo chao hsien ch'êng lu*, by Chiao Hung, a Hanlin academician and a famed scholar. It contains biographies of famous people of the Ming Dynasty from its beginning in 1368 A. D. to 1566 A. D., all classified according to their occupations or characters. Although well written the work is criticised by Chinese authorities for the severity of its censures of certain personages and for the failure of the author to cite the sources of his biographical data. This work was arranged and put into shape for publication by Ch'ên Kan when he was engaged in compiling dynastic history during the Wên-Li period (1573-1619 A. D.) The copy in the Library is a Ming edition dated 1616 A. D. in 120 books, bound in 120 volumes.

Chinese encyclo-
pedias

The Chinese were great lovers of encyclopedias centuries before they were known in Europe. Old works of this class are now invaluable in the study of the history of Chinese sciences, arts, or industries, as the original works quoted or abstracted in the older encyclopedias have many of them disappeared. Besides the Yüan edition of the Sung encyclopedia *San t'ang k'ao so*, mentioned above, ten Ming Dynasty encyclopedic works were secured, several of them printed before 1500 A. D. Among the more interesting of

these encyclopedic works is the *Ch'ien ch'üeh lei shu*, by Ch'ên Jên-hsi, the national historiographer who wrote towards the end of the Ming Dynasty. This is a voluminous classified collection of excerpts published in 1632 and includes some 1,400 articles in all. Two books out of the 120 comprising the work, the 11th and 14th, treat of the Manchus in so free a manner as to have led to the inclusion of the work in the Official Index Expurgatorius of the Manchu Dynasty, as requiring the suppression of these two books. The copy secured by the Library, however, has these two books supplied in manuscript. A part of the preface was also missing when the work was received, but has since been completed by an unusually adept calligrapher in Peking whose copy on Ming paper so closely resembles the printed pages that it is almost indistinguishable from them. This encyclopedia, said to be a very good specimen of its class, is difficult to secure in a complete state. Written, as it is, by the learned compiler of the now current revision of Sze-Ma-Kwang's great history of China, it is of much value for students of Chinese history.

As was noted in last year's report, the Chinese collection *Chinese geographical works* now possesses a very large number of official provincial, prefectural, and district gazetteers. These works are full of the most detailed and valuable information about the natural products, industries, and local history of China and are indispensable in any thorough study of China and the Chinese.

Besides these official gazetteers a few geographical works of an unusual character were secured. The most interesting of these is the *Pa min t'ung chih* by Huang Chung-chao, an early gazetteer of Fukien Province. The copy secured by the Library is the original edition published in 1492 A. D. and is a clear impression on good paper in an excellent state of preservation. It is divided into 57 books and is bound in 36 bulky volumes. This is a work often cited by

subsequent writers for its accounts of oranges and other products of Fukien.

Another work of much interest is the *Nan hsün ch'êng tien*, compiled by Kao Chin, an account of four tours of the Emperor Ch'ien Lung through the central Chinese provinces, made between 1751 and 1765, published as a palace edition in 1771 in 120 books bound in 48 volumes. This work embodies much valuable geographical information and contains a hundred or more excellent double page illustrations of interesting localities visited.

Among the rarer and more interesting geographical works is the *Ming shan shing kai chi*, a work compiled by Ho T'ang and published about 1634 near the end of the Ming dynasty. Ho T'ang collected several hundred descriptions of famous mountains of China; of these about 30 per cent were by authors who wrote before the beginning of the Ming Dynasty (1368 A. D.) and the remaining 70 per cent were by Ming authors. In view of the important part mountains play in Chinese literary and religious life this monumental work in 48 good-sized volumes is sure to prove a mine of interesting information. The authors of Chien Lung's Imperial Catalog criticised it, claiming that the articles were not well selected, which caused a lack of uniformity in style. For the student of Chinese historical geography and folk lore, however, these articles written by long-forgotten minor authors, whose works have mostly perished, are likely to add interest to the collection rather than to detract from it.

Another work secured last year, though very different in character, serves to throw light on the part mountains play in Chinese literature. It is the *Ch'i shih erh feng tsu chêng chi*, by Wu Ying-wong, published in 1744 in 88 books bound in 24 large volumes. This work includes writings of all scholars, poets, artists, retired officials, monks, and learned women who have lived among the 72 peaks of the Tung Ting Mountain in Lake Tai near Soochow in Kiangsu.

Almost all classes of literature are represented, but poetry predominates.

During the past year an attempt was made to prepare a union list of the Chinese works on art and archaeology to be found in the United States. It soon appeared that the Library of Congress was already much richer than any other library in America in works of this character. This is very fortunate, in view of the fact that the Freer Museum now under construction will shortly house one of the finest collections of Oriental art in the world and will undoubtedly bring a demand for works of reference on the history of Oriental art. During the past year additional purchases have been made of works of this character and at the present time the Library collection is doubtless richer than any other in western countries in works on this subject.

Among these works on Chinese art might be mentioned:

Hua shih huai yao by Chu Mon, a well-known treatise on Chinese painting from the earliest times, with biographical accounts of famous painters. It also contains one book on *Hua fa*, or methods of painting. The copy secured by the Library is the original edition published at the close of the Ming Dynasty in 1631 A. D. in 5 books bound in ten volumes.

Wang shih shu yilan by Wang Shih-chên, a treatise on calligraphy, which in China is considered as a fine art, ranking with painting. The author was a well-known official and writer of the late Ming Dynasty. He was not a good calligrapher himself; indeed, he said: "There lives a god in my eye, but a devil in my arm." This work comprises ten books and has two supplements, one in eight books and one in ten books. The Library secured a late Ming or early Ch'ing edition, bound in eight volumes.

A curious work entitled *Hung hsüeh yin yüan t'u chi*, by Lin Chin, a Manchu official, is a record of the events of his life and picturesque scenes observed by him in the course of

his travels. The original edition of this work, printed in 1849, is in three parts, bound in six volumes, and contains several hundred double-page folding woodcuts very clearly printed and doubtless of some historical and geographic interest, in addition to their value as samples of Chinese book illustrations of the period. That the work is popular in China is shown by the fact that a cheaper small-sized reprint was published in Shanghai in 1884.

*Ts'ung shu or
collections of re-
prints*

The completion during the past year of a provisional catalogue of the ten thousand or more works contained in the Chinese *Ts'ung shu*, or collections of reprints, in the Library of Congress, has emphasized the importance of this class of works, which are indispensable in building up a working collection of Chinese books. Accordingly the Library has purchased during the past year nearly all of the works of this class offered for sale in China and Japan that it did not already possess. As a result the collection now contains about 150 *Ts'ung shu*, some of them exceedingly rare and containing works of the greatest importance in all classes of Chinese literature. Mention has already been made of the *Hsiao chin t'ao yüan*, doubtless the most important work of this class so far secured by any American library.

Japanese books

Although the Library has added only a few Japanese books to its collection during the past year, those secured were of much interest. An almost complete set of the publications of the Tōa Dōbun-kwai (Oriental iso-hieroglyphic society) was obtained, although many of these works are out of print. This society has headquarters at Tokyo but maintains a school at Shanghai and has been active in publishing in Japanese original works and translations on the commerce, geography, and politics of China. In all, 16 independent works and one bi-monthly journal were obtained. Of the independent works, four are on economics or industries, six on commercial geography, four on political economy

and diplomatic history, and two are maps. Among these works two deserving especial mention are:

(1) *Shina Seiji Chiri-shi*, Political geography of China, 2 vols. 1913-1914.

(2) *Shina Keizai Zensho* (Complete manual of Chinese Economical Conditions), 12 vols. 1907-1908. Treats of the commerce, banking, transportation facilities, commercial practices, insurance, labor, agricultural products, lumber, mines, manufactures, publishing industry, etc., a most valuable manual of Chinese commerce and industry.

Two other Japanese works of unusual interest are the *Kô-bunko*, or abstracts from Chinese and Japanese literature, and the *Gunsho-Sakuin*, Index to subjects in the *Kô-bunko*. Both works are by Professor T. Modzume, who for thirty years has labored to bring to completion this gigantic work, said to contain abstracts from 100,000 Chinese and Japanese books, and which when completed will fill twenty large octavo volumes (western style) averaging over 1,000 pages each. The first five volumes of the *Kô-bunko* and the first two of the *Gunsho-Sakuin* have been received. This work bids fair to be of great utility as a convenient guide to a vast bulk of oriental literature. Fortunately Professor Modzume gives the editions and pages of the works which he abstracts or quotes, thus greatly facilitating reference to the original texts.

Particular attention has been given during the past year to the collation for binding of scientific Japanese periodicals, a work in which Doctor T. Tanaka of the Bureau of Plant Industry has rendered efficient help. A number of sets of Japanese scientific periodicals have been secured and arrangements have been perfected by which missing numbers of sets already in the Library can be secured promptly and at reasonable prices. This, it is believed, will enable the Library to strengthen its collection

Japanese scientific periodicals

of Japanese works in this peculiarly important field of scientific, historical, and artistic periodicals which embody the latest results of Japanese investigations along western scientific lines and on the history, folklore, art, and antiquities of the orient.

Korean books

During the past year the Library acquired a small collection of Korean works formerly in the possession of the Korean Minister at Washington, the Hon. Soh Kwang-pom, who early distinguished himself in his native land for his proficiency in Chinese composition and was made assistant royal librarian when still a very young man. This collection includes a series of 22 manuscript works on the organization of the various departments of the Korean Government, giving a detailed account of its condition in 1895 or thereabouts. Among the printed books are the *Tai myeng youl kang*, or the Ming Dynasty laws of China, which had the force of law in Korea until the close of the nineteenth century; the *Tai tyen hoi thong*, the institutes of the Korean Government, a standard work in five volumes; also the *Euy An*, a project for the reorganization of the Korean Government, published in 1894. Several of the works in the collection are in the mixed language, Chinese with Korean phonetic particles, introduced about 1890 and used officially until the end of Korean independence. Another interesting work is the *Tiyo ayen ryak tai yo ran*, an abridged record of the reigns of the Korean emperors down to 1863 A. D., an anonymous work in manuscript, in three books bound in three volumes. The personal or tabooed names of the emperors are all concealed by a flap of red paper which must be lifted in order to see the Chinese character. This work is not listed in Courant, "Bibliographie Coréenne." These works, together with several Korean histories, furnish valuable material for a study of the transformations undergone by the native Government before its final downfall.

A Manchu work of unusual interest secured during the year is a complete copy of *Man han chüan wên san shih erh t'i shêng ching fu*, the Poem on Mukden in Chinese and Manchu in 64 volumes, of which 32 volumes are each in a different ancient style of Chinese character, and the remaining 32 each in a corresponding newly invented style of Manchu script. In 1748, by order of the Manchu Emperor Ch'ien Lung, a commission undertook to invent these new styles of Manchu writing. Three years were spent in this work and the Emperor himself often took part in their labors. The Emperor ordered the newly invented quadratic Manchu script to be used in future for all seals of the Emperor, Ministers, tribunals, and patents, and all officers above the sixth rank, as well as for patents bestowing high honors and hereditary titles of rank.

Manchu books

From about 1750 to 1911 seals using these quadratic characters occur on Chinese official documents, many of them of great historic interest. The full understanding of these seals and the translation of the inscriptions they bear will be greatly facilitated by the *Man han chüan wên san shih erh t'i shêng ching fu*. This work is also of interest from an epigraphic standpoint as it records a deliberate effort to make over an alphabetic script of western origin into as close an approximation as possible of ancient styles of Chinese idiographs. Manchu writing, like Mongol, was derived from the Syrian estrangelo alphabet introduced into China by the Nestorian missionaries about the seventh or eighth century A. D.

In his sketch of Manchu literature (*Revue orientale*, 1908) Doctor Berthold Laufer stated that no complete copy of this work exists in any European library and he was unable to secure one in China.

A collection of 77 Mongol works was purchased during the year from Doctor Laufer. These represent a special collection secured by him during his trips to China and

Mongol books

many of them are referred to in his sketch of Mongolian literature (*Revue orientale*, 1907, p. 165-261). These Mongol works, like the Tibetan, to be noted later, are largely devoted to some phase of Lamaistic Buddhism. Besides these theological treatises, some of them beautifully printed on heavy paper, there are a number of non-religious works of great interest, among them "The Epic poem of King Gesér," printed by order of the Chinese Emperor K'ang Hsi in 1716. This work is said by Doctor Laufer in his "Sketch of Mongolian literature" to be without doubt the most interesting of all Mongolian literary works.

Tibetan books

A collection of 106 Tibetan works was also secured from Doctor Laufer. These embrace a practically complete collection of the works on sale in Peking in 1901, most of them printed in the City of Peking. The writings of the great Tibetan reformer, Tsongkhapa, are represented by two copies of his principal work, "The Great Road to Knowledge," *Byang c'ub lam rim c'en-mo*, in 336 folios, a treatise on Buddhistic philosophy. Besides this there are five expository treatises on the theological system founded by him and a volume of prayers addressed to him. Besides the philosophical and theological treatises on Lamaistic Buddhism, which make up the bulk of the collection, there are a few works containing biographies and collected writings of eminent Lamas. These Tibetan works supplement the collection secured for the Library by the late Mr. Rockhill and together with the Kanjur, a monumental work secured some years ago by him, constitute a good working library of books in the Tibetan language. This collection, though small, is a select one and now gives the Library of Congress a good beginning in this great field of central Asiatic literature.

Of interest in connection with the above description of the Chinese literature is an official notice issued by Professor

Kiang in explanation of his recent mission in our behalf. It reads as follows: [Translated from the *Shanghai Shen Pao* for June 28, 1917]

Official notice to collect geographical books of different provinces and districts of China for the Library of Congress, U. S. A.

"After a short stay in the United States of America for three years since 1912, during which I have been invited to be the professor of Chinese language in the University of California, and also to be the head of the Chinese section of the Library of Congress in Washington, I came back to China to spend the summer vacation. Before sailing from America the Librarian of Congress commissioned me to represent the Library in collecting the geographical works of different provinces and districts of China.

"The Library of Congress is in Washington, D. C., the National Capital of the United States. It is the largest library in America. Its Librarian is appointed directly by the President and is not under the control of the other Departments or other governmental offices. The Chinese books, which the late Ch'ing Dynasty presented to the Library, such, for example, as the *Tu Shu Chi Ch'êng*, etc., are all well preserved and exhibited in the Library. In addition, the American Government has twice sent special missions to China to buy books to enlarge the Chinese collections in the Library. At present the Library has a collection of Chinese books numbering about 40,000 volumes, all beautifully bound. This collection is the largest and most complete one in the libraries of foreign countries. Even in China one can find only a few libraries which contain so many volumes.

"Last summer I was engaged by the Library to catalogue the books according to the Imperial Catalogue, *Ssu k'u ch'üan shu*, to help Americans refer to and read the books. This year the Department of Agriculture wants to make a survey of various products in different localities in China. A joint request by all governmental

departments, under the initiative of the Department of Agriculture, was therefore sent to the Librarian to make some special arrangement to secure the help of Chinese Government officials in collecting geographical works and books on historical geography of different provinces and districts of China. This matter has been put into my hands because of my return trip to China.

"The American people have been our friends for many years and in many connections. The friendly relations between China and the United States have been fomented in the most intimate manner. We will never forget the return of the Boxer indemnity by the American Government and the services along educational, medical, and missionary lines rendered to us by individual Americans. Moreover, there is an agreement between these two Governments to exchange publications, but the number of books sent us by America have been far more than those we have sent to that country. The said geographical books cost us nothing, but will help the Americans a great deal. Through these geographical books I am sure the Chinese civilization can be introduced to America more easily, the Americans will understand us better, and consequently the relations between the two nations will be more friendly. So this is the best opportunity for us to render some service back to America.

"Therefore I beg you to send notices to the Department of Education and government officials of the different provinces for cooperation. I beg you further to ask the government officials to collect the respective books on geography in their provinces and districts and to send them to your office. When all the books have arrived please forward them to America through the American Consul at Shanghai.

"On the other hand, if the Chinese Governments, either central or local, want American official publications, please ask the officials in charge to mention the name of the publications they want. I will ask for them; the American Government will be very glad to send them.

"I myself will make a trip to Peking and different provinces along the coast to see the officials in person. In your documents or notices to various provinces along the coast please mention my proposed visit, to serve as an introduction for me. I shall start for America again at the end of July.

"Enclosed please find a letter from the Librarian of Congress, one copy in the original language and another in translation."

The office of Shanghai Taotai has received an official document from the civil governor of Kiangsu Province. The document says:

"A request has been sent to this office by Mr. S. S. Chiu, the commissioner of foreign affairs at Shanghai, accompanied by a letter of Mr. S. C. Kiang, Professor of Chinese in California University and head of the Chinese Division of the Library of Congress."

Mr. Chiu's remarks, appended to Mr. Kiang's letter, are as follows:

"In accordance with the urgent request of Mr. Kiang representing the American Government, I would be very obliged to you if you will be kind enough to help the best you can. I myself have been in the Library of Congress when I was in America. It is one of the largest libraries of the world. Mr. Kiang, being a learned scholar of Chinese, is the proper man to serve the Library. It is confidently expected that through Mr. Kiang the American people will know more about Chinese people, China, and Chinese civilization. Please assist Mr. Kiang in every way possible when he comes to you in the near future."

At the end of the above remarks, the civil governor commented:

"In view of the request, all the officials (mayors) of all the districts in the Province of Kiangsu are hereby instructed to send in the books on their respective local geography to Mr. Chiu as early as possible so that the books will arrive in America at an early date."

BINDING

The number of volumes bound was 29,701, as against 28,404 for the preceding year.

By the Library bindery alone 27,999 volumes were bound; the output for the preceding year was 27,037.

The marbled paper used in our bindings was manufactured in Germany and is no longer obtainable. The bindery still has a moderate supply in stock.

Although we have at present a supply of goatskin suitable for the ordinary binding, it is questionable whether the acid-free stock can be renewed under the present market conditions. There seems to be no domestic goatskin suitable for a good binding. However, the excellent buckram now in use can not be affected by import conditions.

CATALOGUING

(From the report of the Chief, Mr. Martel)

The number of volumes catalogued was 105,305, of which 80,277 were new accessions and 25,028 recatalogued, an increase in the total of 2,940 volumes over the preceding year, due in part to difference in the character of some of the material handled, in part to the method of collective cataloguing applied to certain classes of pamphlets.

Recataloguing

In addition to the recataloguing of English, German, and Italian literature, which is being continued, Scandinavian literature was taken up. Danish and Norwegian are completed, and about one-half of the Swedish literature is done. In American history 1,508 volumes have been added to the classified collection, chiefly from the rarer books and pamphlets in the closed cases ("Office" collection). From the Toner collection 1,097 volumes have been transferred, making some 1,500 volumes to date, about one-fourth of the American history material in the Toner collection according to Mr. Waters' estimate. Collections containing much of value to be recatalogued next are (1) The pamphlet collec-

tions in class AC (General and miscellaneous) and JA (Political pamphlets); (2) The reports of trials in the Law Division, many of which are not represented in the Public catalogue in the Reading Room in any form; (3) City directories not yet reclassified.

The arrangement and revision of the stacklist for Bibliography has been finished, and a set of guide cards provided and filed. Preparation of the Library of Congress contribution to the Union List of Incunabula in American libraries (U. S.) is in progress. Entries for 680 volumes of bibliographical works in the Yudin collection have been shelf-listed and incorporated in the stacklist. Printed cards are available now for the greater part of the 962 volumes catalogued thus far. The printing of the copy remaining on hand, together with a number of entries to be prepared, will complete the cataloguing and shelflisting of the Bibliography section of the Yudin collection of which it forms one of the most fully developed and notable features. A selection of several hundred titles containing many items of great rarity and interest in Slavic church history, philosophy, and religion were catalogued by Dr. Palmieri.

Bibliography

*Incunabula
Check list*

Yudin collection

A most creditable showing has been made by the Public Documents section. The falling off in accessions of certain groups of foreign documents was offset by an increase in other files. While there is therefore a decrease in monographic material separately catalogued, the additions to the serial record and other entries show an increase of approximately 5,000 volumes. The total number of volumes entered in catalogues and serial record was 23,799 volumes bound in 19,008 (in 1915-16: 21,565 volumes in 19,295).

Documents

The decrease in the accessions of foreign society publications has afforded an opportunity for preparing or revising and printing the entries for some of the long and complicated sets, which pressure of current work had prevented in other years. Cards have been printed for the publications of the

*Society publica-
tions*

Royal Society of London, comprising some 400 volumes. The proofs were submitted to six other libraries possessing good sets, which made it possible to incorporate some information concerning variants not represented in the Library of Congress file; various editions of particular volumes and series of volumes, so that files in other libraries may be checked by this entry with accuracy. Like those of the Royal Society, and of even greater extent, the publications of the Academie des Sciences, Paris, reach back to the middle of the seventeenth century; the Library of Congress files comprise over 700 volumes. Entries for these are about completed and will shortly be printed. In the case of the various series of the California Academy of Sciences the statements were submitted to the Academy for verification and the cards are now printed. It is expected that similar entries may be printed the coming year for other sets for which printed cards are not yet available for distribution.

Publications

The demand for the "List of subject headings, with local subdivisions," printed last year, has proved larger than anticipated. The edition was exhausted in a few months and has recently been reprinted with a few additions. The new (fourth) edition, greatly enlarged, of the Preliminary 'List of subject subdivisions under countries, states, cities, and general subjects,' followed shortly after, and a third edition, largely extended since the second issue, in 1915, has now been issued of the Literature subject headings, including a list for Shakespeare collections. A short list of works on library science, which has been found very useful in answering requests for advice on the organization, management, cataloguing, and classification of libraries, by correspondence through the Catalogue, Bibliography, and Card Distribution Divisions, has also been revised and reprinted. Over 3,000, probably close to 3,500, new titles have been added by Miss Gilkey to her interleaved copy of the list of American and English genealogies in the Library of Con-

gress, since the publication of the volume, in 1910. They represent the additions to the collection, and copy for the printer in the form of printed cards could be made ready for a new edition at any time. Numerous inquiries indicate that there would be a steady demand and sale for a new edition. The annual list of American doctoral dissertations, with supplementary titles to former lists, has been compiled and printed as usual. Judging from a number of requests, the provisional classification and subject headings covering the European war collection of the Library of Congress have been of assistance in treating similar collections in other libraries. Additions are being made as occasion requires, and the printed scheme (in class D) and list of headings (in Additions No. 14) will naturally be subject to an eventual thorough revision.

Dr. Walter T. Swingle, to whose interest and activity the accomplishment is largely due and who has generously given his time to the supervision of it, presents the following account of the work:

Cataloguing Chinese Collections

During the past year the provisional classification of the Chinese books begun some six years ago with the assistance of Dr. H. K. Fung, has been completed with the help of Prof. S. C. Kiang, of the Chinese department of the University of California, and Mr. M. J. Haggerty, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. The classification is based on that of the Catalogue of the Imperial Library at Peking, *Ssu k'u ch'üan shu tsung mu*, with some slight changes and with the addition of a few new classes that have come into prominence since the Imperial Catalogue was published, in 1782. The four classes of Chinese books are lettered A, B, C, D, and under each class the main subclasses are numbered as in ordinary library practice. The classification as now carried out embraces four main classes and 48 principal subclasses. The total

number of subdivisions at present recognized about 170, besides which there are about 2,000 provincial, prefectural, and district cities that have been given call numbers to facilitate classification of official gazetteers, all under the single subdivision B 192, *Shêng chih*, or Particular Provinces.

This system permits the identification of Chinese books by very brief reference numbers and facilitates not only the arrangement of such books on the shelves, but the loaning, charging, etc., which can be done without reference to the Chinese title. Most of the large Chinese libraries in America have indicated their intention of following this system in arranging their Chinese libraries, and the University of California has already classified its library of some 14,000 books on this plan. Columbia University is now carrying out this plan. If all American libraries use this system of classification, it will greatly facilitate the preparation of a union catalogue and enable the American libraries to pool their resources and avoid unnecessary duplication in purchasing Chinese books.

During the past year a card was made for every Chinese work in the Library of Congress, showing the title and author in Chinese characters and the classification. At the same time a card was also made for each of the 10,000 or more works contained in *Ts'ung shu*, or collections of reprints. These cards are arranged as a shelf list, but with the cards giving titles of individual works contained in *Ts'ung shu* placed in the subdivision where the books would be classified and shelved if they were separate works.

No other Chinese library, at least in Western countries, has as yet attempted to do this, on account of the difficulty of classifying the works contained in *Ts'ung shu*. Thanks to the help of Prof. S. C. Kiang, it was possible to complete this monumental task, and by the use of the photostat it has been possible to reproduce in legible form the entire shelf list, including some 12,000 items, as a book of 250 pages, 9 by 11 inches. This shelf list will, it is believed, prove of value to other libraries having large Chinese collections, as it classifies a

large part of the commonly used Chinese books and *Ts'ung shu*.

Current accessions by copyright deposit of Hebrew and Yiddish books are catalogued, and titles printed with the old large Hebrew type. Owing to the inability to secure a more suitable smaller type for the printing of Hebrew titles, the printing of the 1,400 titles from the Deinard-Schiff collection held by Dr. Schapiro has had to be deferred until the Government Printing Office shall have procured the desired fonts of type in sufficient quantity to handle several forms of titles without running out of sorts.

Mr. Martel adds to his report the following:

By invitation I had the privilege of presenting to the Library School class of Simmons College a brief description and analysis of the Library of Congress Classification in a series of five informal lectures and exercises, April 17, 18, and 19. My experience there and the use of the classification in a number of other libraries show that the classification may be applied practically in any library, and that libraries, especially new libraries, may classify, catalogue, and shelf list their collections with great economy of time, labor, and money cost, if they will use the printed cards, subject headings, and classifications as they stand on the printed cards. Libraries might, perhaps, without prejudice, be familiarized with that idea to their advantage in the pamphlet on "L. C. Printed cards; how to order and use them."

CLASSIFICATION

(From the report of the Chief, Mr. Perley)

The number of volumes classified during the fiscal year 1916-17 was 100,325, of which 79,545 were new accessions and 20,780 were reclassified, including 4,575 transfers. The number of volumes shelflisted was 89,560, of which 73,355 were new accessions.

For the year preceding, the number of volumes was 104,304, of which 86,889 were new accessions and 17,415 were reclassified, including 6,121 transfers, the number shelf-listed being 91,224.

The statistics by classes follow:

New classification—Summary

	Volumes and pamphlets			Cards
	Accessions	Reclassified	Totals	
A: Polygraphy (collections, encyclopedias, etc.).	2,430	132	2,562	Stacklists: Printed, 39,022.
B-BJ: Philosophy.....	625	279	904	Preliminary, 61,957.*
BL-BX: Religion.....	582	11,800	12,382	
C: History (Auxiliary sciences).	617	47	664	
CS: Genealogy.....	389	389	Shelflists: Printed, 44,347.
D: History (except America).	4,422	401	4,823	
E, F: America.....	7,618	540	8,158	
G: Geography, Anthropology, etc.	1,189	19	1,208	
H: Social sciences.....	12,993	139	13,132	
J: Political science.....	8,343	178	8,521	
L: Education.....	3,025	83	3,108	
M: Music.....	1,199	.....	1,199
N: Fine arts.....	1,512	41	1,553	
P: Literature and language.	5,488	2,003	7,491	
PZ: Fiction.....	1,898	300	2,198	
Q: Science.....	4,323	69	4,392	
R: Medicine.....	2,058	23	2,081	
S: Agriculture.....	2,912	20	2,932	
T: Technology.....	5,877	86	5,963	
U: Military science.....	1,442	35	1,477	
V: Naval science.....	873	5	878	
Z: Bibliography.....	3,531	4	3,535	
Incunabula.....	9	1	10	
	73,355	16,205	89,560	
Semitic collection....	2,000	2,000	
Chapter 38: Literary history.	353	353	
Transfers.....	4,575	4,575	
Old classification.....	3,837	3,837	
	79,545	20,780	100,325	

* Estimated.

The portion of the Library now classified under the new classification contains in round numbers 1,638,000 volumes distributed as follows: Class A (Polygraphy), 89,000; B-BJ (Philosophy), 17,000; BL-BX (Religion), 12,500; C-D (History, exclusive of America), 142,000; E-F (America), 130,000; G (Geography), 27,000; H-J (Social and political science), 389,000; L (Education), 70,000; M (Music), 30,000; N (Fine arts), 37,500; P (Language and literature), 144,500; PZ (Fiction in English), 59,500; Q (Science), 148,500; R (Medicine), 53,000; S (Agriculture), 59,500; T (Technology) 106,000; U (Military science), 21,500; V (Naval science), 18,000; Z (Bibliography), 83,000; Incunabula, etc., 500.

The Classification Division has been fortunate in keeping its staff practically intact during the past year, only one shelflister and one messenger having resigned and their positions having been satisfactorily filled by new appointments.

In spite of the constantly decreasing number of accessions, due to the external conditions of the past three years, the Division has been able to maintain its usual output without material variation, the increase of reclassified books nearly counterbalancing the decrease in accessions. This reclassification has necessitated the construction of new schedules of classification which have, in this period, been limited to Religion, forming the second part of Class B in our system. These schedules are now in typewritten form and subject to some revision and development as the work of reclassification progresses.

In the preparation of the schedules for Classical Literature considerable progress has been made by Dr. Koenig. The class numbers for the whole of Greek Literature have been worked out and the first part of Latin Literature as well. It is expected that by the time this report appears in print the whole system will be in a typewritten provisional form and that actual classification and shelflisting will be in progress.

The Division's publications for the year include a second edition of the classification schedules for Class N, Fine Arts, embodying additions since its first printing in 1909, and a new edition of the Outline Scheme of Classes. Another publication from this Division is a handbook of "Author notation" by Miss Anna C. Laws, assistant in charge of shelflisting. Many inquiries have been received from libraries using the printed cards of the Library of Congress, asking for information in regard to our book numbers in general and for explanations of particular cases. This little pamphlet aims to show the general principles guiding us, with a few selected examples from our own catalogue.

Mr. Waters has continued his work on the Toner Collection begun in the previous year and has, during the past year, catalogued about 1,000 volumes of Americana in this collection.

To the list of libraries using the Library of Congress classification, in whole or in part, as printed in last year's report, the following should be added:

Auburn theological seminary, Auburn, N. Y.
Dalhousie university, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
• Reed college, Portland, Oreg.
St. Paul, Minn., Public library.

CARD DIVISION

(From the report of the Chief, Mr. Hastings)

During the year the number of subscribers to the printed cards has increased from 2,370 to 2,559.

The cash sale of cards, including subscriptions to proof-sheets, amounted to \$69,587.78, an increase of a small fraction of 1 per cent over the sale for 1915-16. The smallness of this increase as compared with that of last year was doubtless due principally to the falling off in the number of new books acquired by the Library of Congress and the libraries which subscribe to the cards, the consequences of the war in this respect having now become fully effective.

The sale of cards to the libraries of the departments of the United States Government, paid for by transfer of credits, amounted to \$1,484.66.

Cards for about 38,000 different titles were added to the stock during the year, including about 4,500 cards printed for libraries in the District of Columbia and about 1,500 printed for other cooperating libraries.

The whole number of different titles now represented in the stock is approximately 735,000, including about 40,000 unrevised cards not included in the depository sets. The average stock of each card is estimated at 75 copies, making the total number of cards in stock about 55,000,000.

The depository libraries now number 48. The depository set formerly located at the New Orleans Public Library has been reassigned to Cornell University, superseding the proofsheets set at that library.

The full list of depositories is given below, the proofsheets being distinguished by asterisks:

American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.
Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick, Me.
Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brown University Library, Providence, R. I.
Buffalo Public Library, Buffalo, N. Y.
California State Library, Sacramento, Cal.
California University Library, Berkeley, Cal.
Chicago University Library, Chicago, Ill.
Cincinnati Public Library, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio.
Columbia University Library, New York City.
Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Conn.
Cornell University Library, Ithaca, N. Y.
*Dartmouth College Library, Hanover, N. H.
Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass.
Illinois University Library, Urbana, Ill.
Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Ind.
Institut International de Bibliographie, Brussels, Belgium.
Iowa State University Library, Iowa City, Iowa.
John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill.
Johns Hopkins University Library, Baltimore, Md.
Kansas State Historical Society Library, Topeka, Kans.
*Kyoto University Library, Kyoto, Japan.

*Leland Stanford Jr. University Library, Stanford University, Cal.
 *Los Angeles Public Library, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Louisville Public Library, Louisville, Ky.
 McGill University Library, Montreal, Canada.
 Massachusetts State Library, Boston, Mass.
 Michigan University Library, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Minnesota University Library, Minneapolis, Minn.
 *Missouri University Library, Columbia, Mo.
 Nebraska University Library, Lincoln, Nebr.
 New York Public Library, New York City.
 New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.
 Northwestern University Library, Evanston, Ill.
 Pennsylvania University Library, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Philadelphia Free Library, Philadelphia, Pa.
 *Philippine Library, Manila, P. I.
 Pittsburgh Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Princeton University Library, Princeton, N. J.
 St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.
 Seattle Public Library, Seattle, Wash.
 Syracuse University Library, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Texas University Library, Austin, Tex.
 Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va.
 *Wesleyan University Library, Middletown, Conn.

Partial depository sets have been assigned during the year to libraries of the United States Government as follows:

Bureau of Fisheries. Laboratory, Woods Hole, Mass.
 Cards relating to fisheries and aquatic biology.
 Forest service. District Office, Ogden, Utah.
 Cards for publications relating to forestry.
 International High Commission. United States Section.
 Cards for legal and statistical works relating to Latin America.

The full list of partial depositories is as follows, those having dictionary sets being distinguished by an asterisk:

Army War College.
 Biological Survey.
 * Bureau of Education.
 Bureau of Entomology.
 Bureau of Fisheries.
 Bureau of Fisheries. Laboratory, Woods Hole, Mass.
 * Bureau of Labor.
 * Bureau of Mines.
 Bureau of Rolls and Library (State Department).
 Bureau of Science (Manila, P. I.)
 Civil Service Commission.
 Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Coast Artillery School.
* Department of Agriculture.
Department of Justice.
Department of the Interior. Law Division.
Engineer School.
Federal Trade Commission.
Forest Service. District Forester's Office, Ogden, Utah.
Frankford Arsenal.
* Geological Survey.
Government Hospital for the Insane.
Hydrographic Office.
International High Commission. United States Section.
Interstate Commerce Commission.
Military Academy. West Point.
* National Bureau of Standards.
Naval Academy.
Naval Observatory.
Naval War College.
Navy General Board.
Navy Medical School.
Office of Foreign Trade Advisers.
Pan American Union.
* Patent Office.
Supervising Architect's Office.
Surgeon General's Office.
Treasury Department.
Weather Bureau.

Considerable work has been done during the year in analyzing additional important series. Cards have been prepared and printed covering volumes 1-24 of the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, completing our file of cards for this set. Analytical cards have been prepared and partially printed for the annual reports of the American Historical Association 1887-1911, completing the file for the set.

A supplement to the list of series covered by cards in stock which was issued in 1914 (Bulletin 16-19) is in type. Revised editions of Bulletins 9, 10, 13, and 23 have been issued.

PUBLICATIONS

(From the report of the Chief of the Order and Publications Division)

The following table exhibits the comparative statistics of the distribution of publications of the Library of Congress for the past three fiscal years:

	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
New publications.....	^a 25	^b 25	^b 25
Reprints.....	7	2	1
Administrative and special distribution through the Library of Congress.....	3, 606	3, 903	3, 253
Distribution through the office of the Superintendent of Documents.....	31, 131	30, 730	25, 120
Distribution through the Bureau of International Exchanges.....	1, 760	4, 771	1, 901
Special distribution of publications compiled but not printed by the Library of Congress.....		3, 044	
Distribution to A. L. A., June, 1917.....			300
Total number of publications distributed.....	36, 497	42, 448	30, 574
Publications correspondence.....	1, 203	1, 145	858
Envelopes addressed for circulars....	3, 885	205	3, 703
Sold by the Superintendent of Documents (pieces).....	^c 19, 630	^c 20, 901	^c 36, 811
Received by the Superintendent for sales.....	\$1, 693. 25	\$1, 566. 43	\$1, 443. 95

^a Includes separate numbers of subject headings and State publications (monthly list).^b Includes separate numbers of State publications (monthly list).^c Includes copyright publications.

The publications of the Library during the past year have been as follows:

Administrative:

Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916. 1916. 236 p. Plates. 25 cm. Cloth, 40 cents.

Administrative:

Library of Congress publications issued since 1897.

January, 1917. 50 p. 20 cm.

Information for Readers in the Main Reading Room.

1916. 15 p. 19½ cm.

Supplementary list of books in embossed type in the Reading Room for the Blind. 1916. 19½ cm.

Reprints:

Rules and practice governing the use and issue of books.

1916. 16 p. 13 cm.

Bibliography Division:

List of references on embargoes; comp. under the direction of H. H. B. Meyer, Chief Bibliographer.

1917. 44 p. 25½ cm. Paper, 10 cents.

The United States at war, organizations and literature; comp. under the direction of H. H. B. Meyer, Chief Bibliographer, with the cooperation of members of the Library staff. 1917. 115 p. 20 cm. Paper, 10 cents.

Catalogue Division:

Doctoral Dissertations. A list of American doctoral dissertations printed in 1915. 1916. 160 p. 23½ cm. Cloth, 30 cents.

Subject headings. Additions and revisions. No. 13.

* ——— Preliminary list of literature subject headings with tentative list for Shakespeare collections. 3d ed. 1917. 70 p.

* ——— Preliminary list of subject headings with local subdivisions. 2d ed. 1917. 32 p.

* Subject subdivisions. Preliminary list of subject subdivisions. 4th ed. 67 p.

Classification Division:

Author notation in the Library of Congress. By Anna Cantrell Laws, Assistant in charge of shelflisting.

1917. 18 p. 19½ cm.

Document Division:

Monthly list of state publications. June-Dec. 1916;

Jan.-May, 1917. Paper, 50 cents a year.

——— Index and title-page for the year 1915.

* Printed as manuscript for the use of cataloguers at the L. C. Free to libraries which are supplying copy to be printed by the L. C.

Manuscript Division:

The Manuscript collections in the Library of Congress.

1916. 9 p. 18 cm.

The following publications scheduled for issue during the fiscal year 1916-17 were retarded on account of pressure of departmental war work at the Government Printing Office:

Handbook of manuscripts in the Library of Congress.

Catalogue of 1st editions of Edward MacDowell (1861-1908).

Franklin Pierce Calendar of manuscripts.

Guide to the law and legal literature of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile.

Outline scheme of classes, 1917.

Class N, revised ed.

Reprints:

Conservation of natural resources in the United States, 1912.

Federal control of commerce and corporations, 3d ed, 1913.

Sugar, chiefly in its economic aspects, 1910.

Many other compilations ready for the printer are necessarily held back for lack of funds, the allotment for printing being increasingly pressed to furnish the extra copies of catalogue cards sold, the cost of which has to be borne by it although the receipts from sales are covered into the Treasury. Among these are important bibliographic lists, a large list on Cartography, Mr. Sonneck's catalogue of Dramatic Scores, and the remaining volumes of the Journals of the Continental Congress.

Of the 25 publications issued during the past fiscal year eight were printed either for administrative purposes or for the use of cataloguers in the Library of Congress. Distribution of these was made only upon request.

On request of the Committee on Public Information and the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, the Publications Section recently made up a list of the public libraries appearing on our various mailing lists (exclusive of the government depositories.) These numbered about 3000. The addresses are for use in connection with the distribution of the various agricultural bulletins and publications relating to the war.

DIVISION OF BIBLIOGRAPHY

As usual the report of the Chief Bibliographer, Mr. Meyer, contains statistics of inquiries dealt with, and lists of subjects upon which information or compilations have been furnished. Except as it exhibits an additional stress of demand and service in every direction it is typical of years already reported. I omit, therefore, quotations from it. Among the compilations undertaken there was, however, one unusual in character. This was "The United States at War," a manual issued last June describing particularly the organizations for war time service national in scope. It was welcomed as of such immediate and practical utility that within a few weeks a second issue was necessary to meet the demand.

SMITHSONIAN DEPOSIT

(From the annual reports of the Custodian, Mr. Brockett, and the assistant in charge, Mr. Parsons)

Despite conditions abroad, which have not only hampered but increased the administrative work, valuable material has been steadily coming in. Several of the larger societies and institutions will continue to reserve sets of their publications for the Institution, to be forwarded upon the termination of the war. This action leaves many gaps in series frequently consulted, a situation which unfortunately can not be remedied.

The practice of sending the publications received for the Smithsonian Library to the Deposit from day to day, in order that the material in them might be made available to the public at the earliest moment, has been continued. The publications transmitted numbered 2,886, composed of the following: 1,736 complete volumes; 301 parts of volumes; 805 pamphlets, and 44 charts. Inaugural dissertations, academic and university publications have con-

Receipts

tinued to come, but in reduced numbers as compared to former years. In the sendings seven universities and technical high schools of Europe were represented.

Documents

As in the past, government documents received in exchange for publications of the Smithsonian Institution, amounting in number to 2,349, have been sent to the Library without being stamped or recorded.

An increased effort has been made to print catalogue cards for the society publications. "Analyticals" should in due course follow.

READING ROOM FOR THE BLIND

(From the report of the assistant in charge, Mrs. Rider)

It has been estimated that there are 15,000 readers of raised type in the United States. The library lends embossed books to four per cent of that number. The borrowers are distributed among 48 states, Canada, and Cuba.

During the year the number of borrowers increased 33 per cent and the circulation was correspondingly augmented.

Figures on circulation, never indicative of service rendered, fail especially to suggest the measure of service given to blind borrowers. Many book loans were preceded by detailed information about touch reading, and followed by help and encouragement in its mastery.

What embossed books mean to people deprived of eyesight is best understood by one who has watched a sightless face glow under the stimulus of reading for the first time with eager fingers words forever lost to vision. Lending libraries are a necessity to those who read tactile print, as the cost and bulk of embossed books make even a meagre collection impossible for the average person.

Most of those aided in learning touch reading were men and women losing their sight in mature years. Such per-

sons were not only taught to read, but also encouraged to learn typewriting and to engage again in the minor activities of the home. Book loans often carried messages suggesting and assuring that blindness does not necessarily incapacitate one for all former responsibilities.

Individual cases of failing vision were considered and referred to proper agencies for advice and employment.

Visitors evinced increased interest in the welfare of the blind, and requested information on a wide variety of subjects. Much concern for the blind seems to have been awakened by the remarkable work done in Europe for men blinded in battle.

Four hundred and fifty accessions during the year bring the collection to a total of slightly over 4,300. Of the increase, 28 were received under act of March 4, 1913, 124 were gifts, and 287 were purchases.

Three hundred and fifty embossed alphabets were bought for distribution and fifty copies of a pamphlet containing advice to those dealing with blind persons.

An American religious monthly, a Swiss literary monthly and an English weekly were added to the list of embossed periodicals. *The Beacon*, a monthly succeeding the *Braille review*, is now published as the official organ of the National Institute for the Blind, London. French and German periodicals, customarily received, have one by one been discontinued for the duration of the war.

It is gratifying to report some gain in the proportion of late publications done in tangible print.

Titles were printed as usual in three dotted types, with the British presses leading in production. We now, however, face the future with a happy prospect of little further duplication of books in several types.

The American Association of Workers for the Blind in conference, June 23 to 28, unanimously voted the adoption of a form of Revised English Braille for universal use in

America. Printing presses, schools and libraries are urged to adopt the type as soon as all details have been formulated by the Commission, which has in view a complete agreement with the British National Uniform Type Committee.

A supplementary list of books in embossed type was issued in November. Although a modest little pamphlet (32 pages), it has given great satisfaction.

From November to May weekly musicals and lectures were given in Pavilion 7 for the blind of the city. Three programs are mentioned as notable:—a song recital by Miss Leila Holterhoff, blind lieder singer, a lecture by Sergt. Maj. Robert Middlemiss of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, who was blinded at Gallipoli, and an address on the work of the Phare de France by its founder, Miss Winifred Holt.

No further development of the Phonopticon has yet rendered it of practical use for reading print by sound. The Optophone invented by d'Albe for the same purpose was lately tested in England and found of no service to a blind reader.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

The following report of the Legislative Reference Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, is divided into three parts. The first part relates to the work of the service as a whole, and contains comparative statistical tables for the fiscal years 1915, 1916, and 1917, showing in several categories the general disposition of the inquiries received from Members of Congress; the second part relates to the work done under the supervision of the administrative assistant, and gives a résumé under subject headings, alphabetically arranged, of the more important inquiries involving economic, statistical, and historical questions; the third part deals with legal inquiries, for which material was prepared under the direction of the Law Librarian.

Comparative table of legislative reference inquiries for the fiscal years 1915-1917

	1915	1916	1917
Total inquiries.....	269	756	1,280
Law inquiries.....		200	471
Economic, statistical, and historical inquiries.....		556	809
Answered from data in reference files.....		124	251
Number of inquiries from Senators.....	92	320	604
Number of inquiries from Representatives.....	177	436	676
Number of Senators inquiring.....	33	65	87
Number of Representatives inquiring.....	98	174	224
Number of Senators inquiring more than once.....	17	50	41
Number of Representatives inquiring more than once.....	34	105	132
Number of Senators not inquiring.....	66	31	19
Number of Representatives not inquiring.....	332	266	^a 281

^a The relatively large number of members not inquiring during the fiscal year 1917 may be accounted for by reason of the fact that the period indicated covers a portion of two Congresses, namely, the latter part of the first session and all of the second session of the Sixty-fourth Congress and the first three months of the first session of the Sixty-fifth Congress.

Comparative annual table of inquiries, by months, for fiscal years 1915-1917

	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
July.....	0	11	74
August.....	1	8	81
September.....	1	11	32
October.....	0	15	11
November.....	9	40	18
December.....	79	79	83
January.....	76	132	114
February.....	48	110	135
March.....	36	121	114
April.....	10	78	280
May.....	3	87	190
June.....	6	64	148
Total.....	269	756	1,280

NOTE.—Fiscal year 1915: Congress in session Dec. 7 to Mar. 4. Fiscal year 1916: Congress in session Dec. 6 to June 30. Fiscal year 1917: Congress in session July 1 to Sept. 9, Dec. 4 to Mar. 4, and Apr. 2 to June 30, inclusive.

Summary table of inquiries, by legislative months

Fiscal year	Congress in session		Congress not in session		Total inquiries
	Months	Inquiries	Months	Inquiries	
1915.....	3	203	9	66	269
1916.....	7	671	5	85	756
1917.....	8	1,105	4	175	1,280

Table of inquiries, by Congress and session

Congress and session	Duration	Number of inquiries
Sixty-third, third.....	3 months....	232
Sixty-fourth, first.....	9 months....	1,011
Sixty-fourth, second.....	3 months....	349
Sixty-fifth, first ^a	3 months....	712

^a To July 1, 1917.

Legislative reference service

ECONOMIC, STATISTICAL, AND HISTORICAL INQUIRIES

(From the report of the Administrative Assistant, Mr. Collins)

Requests for information within these fields followed rather closely the prevailing subjects of general interest before Congress. Questions relating to revenue, army reorganization and increase, foreign trade, industrial output and agricultural production, financial problems arising out of the war in Europe, food supply, conservation and control, and the like were investigated from many angles. A considerable degree of interest was shown in comparative foreign statistics and methods, especially as to such information relating to Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and France. Some of the more important of these inquiries may be grouped as follows:

Arming merchant ships.—Citation to former debates in Congress on armed neutrality. The results of the armed neutrality of 1798. The method of arming merchant ships

in 1850 by the United States. Citations to the diplomatic correspondence on arming of merchant ships.

Army.—Historical sketch of armies from the earliest times. George Washington's view of training the militia. Thomas Jefferson's plans for army reorganization. Citations for making enlistments in the army more attractive. A summary of the military service requirements in all foreign countries. Number of men in the respective standing armies of the world about January, 1914. Organization of the Swiss Army. Military organization and procedure in Canada. Recruiting statistics for the different provinces of Canada. Rate of pay in the various foreign armies. War-time pay of privates in Australia, Canada and New Zealand. Pay of enlisted men and term of service in the German Army. Medical reorganization for military purposes in England and France. The number and rank of surgeon generals in the armies of the allied countries.

Aviation.—Size of the air fleets of foreign countries before the war. War-time organization and equipment of the aviation corps of Great Britain, France and Germany. General information of the progress of aeronautics in Europe since the outbreak of the war.

Censorship of the press.—General discussions on censorship of the press in the United States and Great Britain. Debates of Clay, Calhoun, and Webster in 1835 on the freedom of the press. Method of establishing censorship of the press during the Civil War. Citation to all previous debates in Congress on freedom of the press. Citation to recent parliamentary debates on censorship of the press in Great Britain. Attitude of the German press in the United States toward the censorship clause of the espionage bill.

Civil service.—Number of employees and scale of salaries of the civil servants of the governments of the principal

foreign countries. Comparative statement of salaries in the civil service of the Government of the United States with the salaries paid by State governments and by employers in general.

Cloture.—Brief description of the most notable filibusters in the United States Senate. Comparative State senate procedure as to the adoption of new rules.

Conscription.—Historical sketch of conscription. Former debates in Congress on draft legislation. Views of Washington, Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, and other statesmen on conscription. Operation of conscription in the Union and Confederate armies. Method of compulsory military service in Cromwell's new army. Origin of compulsory military service in Prussia and France. Summary of the service requirements in countries having conscription at the outbreak of the war in Europe. Recent parliamentary debates in Great Britain on the military service bill. Attitude of labor leaders in England toward compulsory service, 1917. Expressions from British officials regarding the necessity of conscription. Debates in the Australian Parliament on conscription and the result of the referendum relating thereto. Proportion of recruits to population under conscription in foreign countries.

Education.—Data on bills for vocational education introduced prior to 1916. Statements advocating vocational education for the United States. The number and size of technical training schools in the United States. Comparative statement of amounts of money appropriated for Indian schools and for military education during the past 25 years. Number and size of schools in the United States receiving military instruction under an Army officer of the United States.

Elections.—Proportion of white and colored voters in the Southern States before and after the adoption of the new constitutions. Statements on the operation of the direct

primary in the United States. The proportion of electors to the vote cast in the several States. Proportionate increase in the number of electors in the woman suffrage States. Tabulation of the popular vote for President by parties from 1908 to 1916.

Embargo.—Views of Jefferson on the embargo of his administration. Chronological statement of embargo on arms to Mexico. Discussions favoring embargo on foodstuffs. Embargoes on various commodities by neutral countries since the war in Europe.

Excess Profits.—British parliamentary debates on the excess-profits bill of 1916. Operation of excess-profits law in Great Britain. Debates in the Canadian Parliament on the excess-profits bill of 1917.

Food.—Available world food supply. Statistics on the world food crops, 1916. Data on decrease of world food supply. Visible supply of foodstuffs in the United States, 1917. Exports of foodstuffs from the United States 1910–1916. Exports of foodstuffs by United States to Great Britain, 1913–1916. General discussion of the food situation in the United States. Foodstuffs useful for war purposes. Tabulation of profits of food and fuel corporations. Historical sketch of food conservation, control, and price fixing by governments in the past history of the world. Method of grain control and distribution in Rome. Food situation in Great Britain, France and Germany, 1917. Method of food control in foreign countries during the war in Europe. Recent agricultural development for food production in Great Britain. Attitude of the British agricultural and economic press toward price fixing of foreign products. Data on Government guarantee of minimum prices on food products.

Imports and exports.—Total values of exports from the United States to Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Turkey for the fiscal years 1914 and 1916. Total values of United

States imports and exports for fiscal years 1915 and 1916. Total imports and exports, by quantity and value, of the principal agricultural products as to all countries to and from the United States for the fiscal years 1910-1916. United States imports and exports of raw cotton, 1914-1916. United States imports of coal through Pacific ports and western Canada for the fiscal years 1912-1916. Value of United States imports for horses, cattle, oats, eggs, and butter from October 1, 1913, to October 1, 1914. Total exports, by quantity and value, of wool and woolen goods from the United States for the fiscal years 1910 and 1916. Quantity of high-grade optical glass imported by United States in normal times. Proportion of importation of wheat to the wheat crop in the United States. Exports, by value, from Great Britain and France to China, Japan, and South America, 1913-1916.

Income tax.—Tabulation of receipts from State income taxation, 1915-1916. Number of individuals paying the Federal income tax, 1914-1916. Amount of income tax collected during the Civil War. Amount of income tax collected by the United States since the adoption of the income-tax amendment. Amount of income tax collected by the British Government for the fiscal years 1913-1917.

Industries.—Statement on the status of raw material for the paper industry in the United States and Canada. Condition of the glass industry in Japan. Number of women engaged in industry in the United States. Capitalization, dividends, and profits of the chief manufacturers of munitions in the United States. Tabulation of profits of the chief industrial corporations of the United States, 1913-1916. The mobilization of industry in Great Britain. Data on the knitting, pottery, and glass industries of Japan.

Liquor traffic.—Comparative total values of real property in the wet and dry States. The control of the liquor traffic in relation to the army in Great Britain and France.

National budget system.—List of countries having the executive budget system. Budgetary practice in the principal foreign countries. Parliamentary and treasury control over expenditures under the British budget system. Recent articles advocating the national budget system for the United States. Extracts from publicists favoring the national budget system for the United States. Budgetary practice in Switzerland. Budgetary practice as to war expenditures in Great Britain and France.

National wealth.—Economic wealth of the United States as compared with the principal European countries. Value of urban realty, improved and unimproved, in the United States. National wealth of the United States in 1876 and 1916.

Prices.—Arguments for and against the idea of price maintenance. Prices of country produce, September 1, 1912, to September 1, 1916. Comparative prices of hay, butter, and eggs in Canada and Maine for the past 10 years. Price of coal, iron, and steel, by months, 1914-1917.

Production.—Data on the leather trade, 1916. Amount of candy manufactured in the United States, 1916. Production of oleomargarine and renovated butter, 1916. Production, consumption, exportation, and average prices of petroleum, gasoline, and copper in the United States for 1915 and 1916. The value of cotton crop and by-products in the United States in 1916.

Revenue and expenditure.—Historical sketch of the national loans of the United States Government. Comparison of revenues and expenditures for the fiscal years 1913 and 1915 by sources of revenue and main heads of expenditures. Inheritance tax receipts by States for 1916. Receipts and expenditures of Great Britain for the fiscal year 1917. Historical incidents of governments placing taxation for the purpose of oppression or annihilation rather than for revenue alone.

Shipping.—Rates paid for carrying ocean mail, 1856–1858. Freight rates to the United States from China and Japan, 1917. Organization, jurisdiction, and method of procedure of the British board of trade, in relation to shipping. Data on ocean freight rates in Great Britain and France. Number and tonnage of ships under the American flag in the merchant marine.

Submarine warfare.—Losses by tonnage and ships to American shipping. Total ships and tonnage destroyed since the outbreak of the war. Attitude of neutral nations toward submarine warfare.

Tariff.—Historical sketch of tariff commissions in the United States. Summarized extracts for and against the idea of a tariff commission. Debates in Congress on the tariff board of 1911. Editorial comment relating to the appointees of the present tariff commission.

Trade after the war.—Opportunities for American trade with China. Data on the consumption of foreign manufactured goods by China. Discussions bearing on economic reconstruction after the war. Trade agreements by foreign countries for commerce after the war.

Veto.—Digest of arguments in favor of the proposal to give the President power to veto items in appropriation bills. Number and character of presidential vetoes since the formation of the Union.

War finance.—War loans placed by belligerents in the United States. Table showing the issue of bonds and other securities by all foreign governments since the outbreak of the war. Contemporary discussions of war finance in foreign countries. Organization and method of floating war loans in Great Britain. Financial resources of each belligerent country. Total cost of the European war to date, by countries. Total amounts raised from special war taxes, exclusive of loans, in France and Great Britain. Borrowing power of the United States. Conditions of banks at the

time of the United States entry into the war. Discussions of methods of war taxation in the United States.

Wars of the United States.—Data on bounties paid by the United States during the different wars. Citation to debates in Congress on previous declarations of war.

Civil War: History, organization, and function of the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the Civil War and debates in Congress thereon. Racial composition of recruits. Average ages of volunteer recruits. State quotas furnished for the Union Army. Comparative number of drafted with volunteer enlistments. Data on draft riots. Method of taxation, sources of revenue, and amount raised by the Union. Sale of bonds in foreign countries during the war.

Revolutionary War: French loans to the United States during the Revolution; rate of interest and terms of payment. Training of the militia under George Washington.

Spanish-American War: Number of volunteers called for and number of enlistments thereunder. Number of wounded, number of deaths from wounds, and number of deaths from disease. Method of floating and results obtained from the bond issue of 1898.

Woman suffrage.—Recent votes on woman suffrage in New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Iowa, Massachusetts, and Nebraska. List of States having woman suffrage in 1917, with date of adoption. Effect of woman suffrage on the proportion of electors to the population. Recent statements of Mrs. Pankhurst on the effect of the war on the militancy of the suffragettes. Views of British statesmen on woman suffrage since the outbreak of the war. Debates in Parliament on the recent franchise bill allowing women to vote.

LEGAL INQUIRIES

(From the report of the Director, Mr. Thompson, Law Librarian)

The provision for separate treatment of inquiries in the field of law described in the last annual report has been con-

tinued and found to work satisfactorily. A further change was made when the position of Law Librarian became vacant on November 1, 1916. It then became possible to unite the Law Library work with that of the legal section of the Legislative Reference Service under a single direction and to this end the Legislative Assistant in charge of the latter was transferred to fill the vacancy.

In the following statement regarding the material furnished in response to inquiries involving an examination and report on law, the compilations and digests prepared are enumerated in the following groups, namely, those relating to (1) election laws; (2) legislation during the Sixty-fourth Congress prior to the declaration of war, (3) parliamentary questions arising in the special session of the Senate, (4) the war measures, (5) constitutional law, and (6) miscellaneous legislation.

Election laws

During the summer of 1916, on account of the approaching elections, there were numerous requests from Members for information regarding State laws applicable to congressional elections. Two of the compilations previously prepared by the Legislative Reference Service were revised and printed as Senate documents, namely, those relating to "Absent voting" (64th Cong., 2d sess., Sen. doc. no. 659) and "Limitations on campaign expenditures" (64th Cong., 2d sess., Sen. doc. no. 640). Other topics treated include: representation of a new party on the ballot in equal-suffrage States; qualifications for voting in the several States—citizenship, residence, registration, education, property, payment of taxes, etc.; disqualifications for voting other than sex.

When there seemed to be a possibility of contests over the electoral tickets in certain close States and inquiries were received regarding the law applicable thereto, compilations were prepared showing the State laws governing the choice of presidential electors and court decisions interpret-

ing the phrase "office of trust or profit under the United States" occurring in the clause of the Constitution which provides that no person holding such an office shall be appointed an elector.

The interest of Members in legislation likely to be considered or enacted by the legislatures in their home States during the sessions of 1917 brought requests for the following comparative digests, which were accordingly prepared: State laws providing for appointment of precinct election boards and party representation thereon; primary election laws in force January, 1917; preferential voting in primary elections; conventions provided in State primary laws; establishment of congressional districts.

The recurrence of interest in this field of legislation indicates that a manual of election laws revised biennially and issued about six months before each congressional election would be welcomed by Members and others. Its preparation could be undertaken by the Legislative Reference Service when the appropriation is sufficiently increased to enable the work to be done.

Railroad labor.—To furnish information needed in connection with the preparation and discussion of legislation to meet the emergency arising out of the threatened railroad strike last August, consolidations of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Acts in Canada, the Commonwealth Conciliation Arbitration Acts in Australia, and the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts in New Zealand were prepared; and material was collected showing the manner in which wages, hours, and conditions of labor for railroad employees are adjusted in countries such as France, Italy, Germany, Austria-Hungary, where government ownership prevails.

Legislation, 64th Congress

Shipping.—In addition to the material prepared last year relating to the merchant marine in foreign countries, legislation on this subject which was enacted or considered

during the latter part of the Sixty-fourth Congress, required two additional memoranda on laws affecting shipping in France and Italy and digests of United States laws providing penalties for the departure of vessels without clearance and of Federal Court decisions relating to the control of wharves on navigable waters and the requirement of a competent crew on merchant vessels.

Virgin Islands.—The acquisition by the United States of the Danish West Indies and the establishment of a provisional government therein brought inquiries as to the constitution and functions of various existing local government authorities and the provisions of Danish law in force at the time of transfer. To meet these and other possible requests in the future for information in this field, the code of laws adopted April 6, 1906, and the other local laws of Denmark in force and effect in the islands were translated into English for the legislative reference files. This material can be revised and prepared for publication if either House of Congress desires to print it as a document.

*Parliamentary:
Special session of
the Senate*

As this year March 4 fell on Sunday, questions were raised relative to the time of expiration of the Sixty-fourth Congress and the oath of office of the Vice President. To answer them the precedents from 1821, 1849, and 1877, when the same coincidence occurred, were compiled and a digest of the laws governing the oath of office of the Vice President was made. The business which may be transacted at a special session of the Senate, the record of previous attempts at special sessions to amend the Senate rules in order to limit debate, and the power of the President to convene both Houses or either of them, were among the subjects on which data were furnished to Senators for use in the cloture discussion which ensued.

War measures

Armed ships, etc.—During the period between the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany and the declaration of war, there were numerous requests for information

on international and municipal law bearing on the critical situation in our foreign relations. In many cases this was already available in the legislative reference files in the material prepared last year. The compilations added to the list at this time include the following subjects: destruction of enemy merchant vessels and rights of neutrals in relation thereto; territoriality of vessels; neutral convoy; protection of citizens abroad subjected to personal indignities; laws enacted under the constitutional power of Congress to define and punish offenses against the law of nations; mined areas announced by Great Britain; war zones declared by Germany; British Orders-in-Council establishing a blockade of Germany. The proposal to provide defensive armament for American shipping called for a compilation of court decisions showing the legal results of this policy in 1798, a chronological digest of United States laws authorizing the President to use armed forces to protect American rights without a declaration of war, and a statement of the law already on the statute book relating to the arming of merchant vessels.

Declaration of war.—The discussion of the resolution declaring war produced inquiries for extracts from the debates in the Federal convention relating to the power of Congress to declare war; the precedents in 1812, 1846, and 1898; the provisions of the Hague Convention III of 1907 and opinions of international law writers relative to the opening of hostilities. In this connection also a digest of United States emergency legislation was prepared showing the provisions of the Federal Statutes which became applicable in case of war or other emergency.

Alien enemies.—The status of alien enemies then became of immediate importance and various compilations and digests on this subject were furnished to members, such as: Articles in treaties between the United States and Germany relating to war and neutrality; the provisions of the Hague

Convention VI of 1907 and extracts from international law authorities relating to the status of enemy merchant ships at the outbreak of hostilities; United States laws in force relating to alien enemies; a digest of British Court decisions on alien enemies—their status during war; Canadian orders in council providing for registration of alien enemies. Under this heading it may be noted also that a digest prepared last year on restrictions on aliens in foreign countries since the outbreak of the war was printed in full in the testimony (p. 4-18) taken by the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization at hearings H. R. 20936, on a bill to provide for the registration of alien enemies in this country.

Espionage and censorship.—The consideration of the espionage bill, both in the last weeks of the Sixty-fourth Congress and after the declaration of war, called for the preparation of memoranda showing the laws and regulations relating to espionage and censorship of the press in Great Britain and Canada and a tabular digest of penalties for injuries to or destruction of property in various foreign countries. A digest of court decisions relating to embargoes and the text of the resolutions of 1898 and 1912 were prepared for the discussion of its export control provisions.

Military service.—The military service legislation, both the draft law and its predecessor in the previous Congress, the compulsory military training bill, brought many requests for material from the Military Affairs Committees in both Houses and from individual members. Of the compilations prepared, two were printed as Senate documents, namely, "Military Service Acts of Great Britain, 1916" (65th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. doc. No. 9) and "Exemption from military service in Great Britain" (65th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. doc. No. 62) which includes the regulations for the local tribunals and a digest of decisions of the Central Appeal Tribunal. Other data regarding foreign legislation included: brief summaries of military systems abroad; conscription since the

outbreak of the European war; national registration in Great Britain; the provisions for naval or military training and service in the commonwealth of Australia, and data relating to the referendum on the question of compulsory service overseas; voluntary enlistment in the Imperial German colonial forces and in the expeditionary force sent to China during the Boxer rebellion in 1900; British and Canadian regulations regarding the departure from the country of persons liable for military service. Information as to American precedents and provisions in State laws was furnished under the following headings: United States draft laws in force during the War of 1812 and during the Civil War; Confederate States draft laws; draft provisions in State militia laws; drafting of the reserve militia; definitions of "militia" in United States Statutes, 1792-1916.

The question of the conscientious objector was treated in digests showing the provisions for their exemption under the Military Service Acts of Great Britain, in the United States Statutes, 1864-1916, and in State constitutions and statutes in force 1917. To aid in the solution of the difficult problem of alien residents as affected by this legislation, the writings of international law authorities were searched and extracts compiled dealing with liability of aliens to military service (printed later in Congressional Record, July 23, 1917, p. 5950-5952) and sovereignty in relation to the subjects of the State; State election laws were examined to ascertain where in this country aliens who have declared their intention to become citizens have the right to vote; and a memorandum was prepared showing the law and international agreements relating to military service of citizens of Allied countries residing in France. Digests of United States laws providing bounties for volunteers and those authorizing the organization of special military units during the Spanish-American War were prepared upon request of members supporting the volunteer enlistment system of military service.

To furnish information for the advocates of increased pay for soldiers, memoranda were prepared showing the pay and allowances of enlisted men in Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. A beginning was made with an investigation of allowances to families of soldiers and data was compiled for Canada and France; but as the Children's Bureau in the early part of 1917 assigned a corps of investigators to make a more comprehensive study of this field, its further exploitation was left to that bureau.

Munitions.—The interest of various members in the creation of a new executive department of munitions called for the compilation of the British legislation establishing such a ministry and defining its powers, together with the rules promulgated for the limitation of profits in controlled establishments and for the translation of the decrees relating to the French ministry of munitions, which showed the detailed organization and functions of its various bureaus and offices. The latter material was also furnished to the Council of National Defense to aid in the preparation of organization charts of a project for a similar department here. Other important related topics are represented by compilations of laws on requisitions of emergency in Great Britain, France, and Germany; a digest of provisions in United States statutes authorizing requisitions; data with regard to Government control of railroads in the United States during the Civil War and in Great Britain in the present emergency; Defence of the Realm regulations relating to the control of mines in Great Britain; United States laws governing the purchase of supplies by the War Department; laws authorizing establishment of naval clothing factories at certain navy yards.

Equally important as the legislation relating to military preparations were the economic war measures, namely: the bills for raising revenue, for the control of food and fuel, and prohibiting trading with the enemy.

Revenue and taxation.—The Ways and Means Committee of the House and the Finance Committee of the Senate used the Legislative Reference Service extensively during the preparation and consideration of the revenue bills of the Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Congresses. The data asked for consisted principally of digests and translations of foreign laws bearing on the various titles of these bills. Some of the material required was completed before the beginning of the fiscal year and was referred to in the last annual report. To this have been added the following compilations, namely: the income tax laws in force in France, Australia, and New Zealand; tables of income tax rates in Great Britain, France, Australia, and Prussia; special provisions in Great Britain relating to differentiation between earned and unearned incomes, exemptions and deductions in the case of charitable and religious organizations and relief in respect of adopted children; the excess profits duty in Great Britain and business-profits tax in Canada, together with a summary of war profits taxation in all foreign countries (printed as a Senate committee document); the text of excess profits tax laws in New Zealand, France, and the Netherlands; new taxes and increases in taxes (other than those on incomes and war profits) since August, 1914, in Great Britain and France; a summary of the Special War Revenue Act of Canada; tables showing taxes on beer and spirits in Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia and Germany; a comparison of the internal revenue taxes proposed in H. R. 4280 (65th Congress) with corresponding taxes levied in Great Britain and Canada.

Food control.—A series of studies in Government regulation of prices and control of food supply abroad was undertaken as soon as it became evident that similar legislation would be considered here. These covered the Acts of Parliament, Orders-in-Council, and other data for Great Britain and the Dominion and provincial laws in Canada and Newfoundland, together with Canadian Orders-in-Council com-

mandeering wheat, creating a board of grain supervisors and appointing a food controller (printed in part as 65th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. doc. no. 47); the Australian State laws, with rules and regulations thereunder, and the Commonwealth war precautions (prices) rules; price regulation and food control in New Zealand; minimum price fixing in Great Britain and France; restrictions on exports (cereals, flour, fodder, etc.) by foreign countries; the organization of the Imperial Nutrition Office and the regulation of prices in Germany; Australian laws prescribing the weight of bread. For France and Germany the laws and decrees from the outbreak of the European War were systematically examined and a chronological digest, with an alphabetical subject index, of all those relating to foodstuffs was prepared. American material for the same purpose included United States meat inspection regulations and State laws relating to immature meat; a comparison of sections 4 and 5 of the food control bill, with the Sherman and Clayton Anti-trust Acts and the Federal Trade Commission Act; and a digest of State laws relating to weight of loaves of bread.

For use in connection with the sections restricting or prohibiting the manufacture of intoxicating liquors during the war, compilations were prepared of the laws and orders restricting the output of beer and Defence of the Realm Regulations controlling the liquor traffic in Great Britain; limitations imposed by the Imperial German government on the consumption of raw materials by breweries and on the use of foodstuffs by distilleries; and the British colonial statutes restricting the liquor traffic enacted since the outbreak of the European War. This information was printed in part in the record of hearings before the Senate Committee on Agriculture on the food control bills May 7, 1917, pages 345-354 of the testimony.

Trading with the enemy.—The bill to prohibit trading with the enemy pending at the close of the fiscal year

called for a compilation of the British Trading-with-the Enemy Acts and statutory rules thereunder and the Canadian Orders-in-Council on the same subject, which has been printed in extenso in the Congressional Record (July 9, p. 5343-5352); a summary of the retaliatory measures adopted by Germany (printed as 65th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. doc. No. 107); a digest of the United States Trading-with-the-Enemy Acts, 1812-1864; and memoranda on the suspension of commercial intercourse with the Confederate States during the Civil War.

The requests for briefs on constitutional law topics related principally to the scope and limits of the war powers of the Federal Government. Many members asked for a general discussion of the subject and queried how far Congress might go in legislating to meet the emergency and in delegating its powers to the Executive and what powers the President could exercise in time of war in virtue of being Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy. Others sought for authoritative opinion bearing on particular questions involved in the war measures proposed and enacted such as the taking of private property for public use, freedom of speech and of the press, searches and seizures, the constitutionality of draft legislation, the power to fix prices, and the extent of Federal control over navigable waters. The material compiled to meet these inquiries included not only United States court decisions and the writings of constitutional lawyers, but also precedents found in the United States Statutes and General Orders of the War Department, particularly during the Civil War period, and in certain cases opinions delivered in the High Court of Australia, where under a constitution similar to ours similar questions have recently come up for adjudication (Congressional Record, June 20, 1917, p. 4257-4259). *Constitutional law*

Compilations of State constitutional provisions which were prepared during the year related to subjects not con-

nected with war legislation. These included such special topics as: veto of parts of bills, particularly appropriation bills; the budget amendments in Maryland and New York; initiative and referendum; negro suffrage; powers and duties of State superintendents of schools. A comparative study of the provisions of foreign constitutions with respect to the validity of legislation in relation to the judicial and legislative powers was also made.

In addition to the above material bearing on the major subjects of legislation during the year, many compilations and digests on topics of less general interest were furnished to members who were preparing or considering bills for which statutory precedents, a statement of the law in force, or comparative legislation data were required, e. g.:

United States.—Investigations by commissions or committees authorized during the Sixty-second, Sixty-third, and Sixty-fourth Congresses; appointment of the principal officers in executive departments; Federal jurisdiction in actions for debt; expert testimony; laws relating to United States prisons, paroles, etc., and to the Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia; amendments of the criminal and judicial codes; special appropriations for expenses incurred in defending suits against United States officers; historical data relating to the currency system; labor laws of the Sixty-fourth Congress; court decisions construing the Federal employers' liability Act of 1908; resolutions relating to the form of government in foreign countries; acts and resolutions of Congress relating to the Botanical Garden; Federal legislation concerning the blind; bills and laws relating to a National Conservatory of Music; supervision of pedigree record associations by the Department of Agriculture; statutory precedents for national incorporation of religious associations.

State.—Methods of election of judges of State and county courts and of State and county superintendents of schools; appointment of receivers for public service corporations;

title to tidal lands under Spanish and Mexican land grants; limitations on or prohibition of holding of real estate by aliens; Torrens system of recording land titles; taxation of intangible personal property; bucket shop laws; States prohibiting the intermarriage of first cousins; birth registration laws; adoption of children; compulsory process in preliminary criminal proceedings—power of prosecuting officer to issue subpoenas; abolition of capital punishment; employment of convict labor on the public highways; desecration of the United States flag.

Foreign.—Trial and punishment of civil service employees in Great Britain, India, Canada, Australia, and South Africa; civil service regulations in France; savings and loan bank legislation in Denmark; war restrictions on increase in rent and mortgage interest in Great Britain; daylight-saving laws; regulation of export of paper-making materials in foreign countries; tobacco restriction orders in Great Britain.

By the terms of the appropriation under the heading *Use of legislative reference files* Legislative Reference, the direct service provided for is to "Congress and committees and Members thereof," but as the files of data for or bearing on legislation have become more extensive as the legislative reference work has progressed, it has become apparent that valuable assistance can be rendered to executive departments, bureaus, and commissions from the material collected or prepared for congressional use. Thus, for instance, the legislative reference material gathered for use in connection with the drafting or discussion of a bill during its various stages in the two Houses of Congress is likely to be useful, at least in the initial stages of its work, to the department, bureau, or commission which subsequently has the duty of administering the law when enacted. This is especially the case when a new Government establishment is created for the purpose. In the present emergency two conditions have made for

the extended use of the legislative reference collections by offices in the executive departments and the emergency organizations auxiliary thereto, namely, the special need for information regarding foreign war legislation to solve problems similar to those which the United States now faces, and the extent to which bills have been prepared by executive officers and boards or committees of the Council of National Defense for introduction in Congress. In several cases it was found that two or more distinct groups of investigators were engaged in studying the same problem each without knowledge of the other's activities. Their requests for the same material suggested the possibility of unnecessary duplication of effort; and by bringing them in touch with each other the Legislative Reference Service has informally acted, to some extent, as a clearing house of Government investigations—a function which is likely to become more important as its information files are developed.

Publication

In relatively few cases are the results of legislative reference work made available in their original form to a wider public. Some instances of publication in the Congressional Record and committee hearings, or separately as Senate documents and committee prints, have been noted above. The latter method presents the compilation or digest in a form much more convenient for use than the former plan, which buries it in a mass of other material in which it is difficult to find when wanted without an exact reference to the pages where it occurs. A more satisfactory arrangement than either of these would be publication by the Library of Congress as separate legislative reference bulletins. To enable this to be done, however, an addition to the printing allotment would be required.

Index to Federal statutes

In consequence of the large increase in the number of requests for information this year, the indexing of the statutes has been limited mainly to keeping the various files up to date by indexing the laws printed on sheets as they

appear and adding the page numbers when the session laws are published. The work of continuation has been kept constantly within one or two weeks of the enactment of the laws, and at the end of the fiscal year the public laws were completely indexed to that date.

A new section of the index has been arranged containing "permanent local" legislation relating to the principal Federal jurisdictions (District of Columbia, Alaska, Porto Rico, Hawaii, etc.). This is now complete from the Revised Statutes of 1873 to date, except that for Alaska and the District of Columbia only laws since March 4, 1903, are included, because the principal earlier laws in these jurisdictions are superseded by the respective codes.

Some gaps existing in the private and local law index a year ago have now been filled, but for the current material published in part II of the Statutes at Large (private acts, current resolutions, and proclamations) index cards are not made until the bound volumes are published; consequently, none of this material beyond March 4, 1915, has as yet been indexed. The status of the work at the end of the fiscal year as reported by the chief indexer, Mr. McClenon, was as follows:

Permanent general.—Complete from Revised Statutes of 1873 to June 30, 1917, except proclamations since March 4, 1915.

Temporary general.—Complete from March 5, 1903 to June 30, 1917, except concurrent resolutions and proclamations since March 4, 1915.

Permanent local.—Complete from Revised Statutes of 1873 to June 30, 1917, except Alaska and District of Columbia prior to March 4, 1903, and proclamations since March 4, 1915.

Private and local.—Complete for private acts in vol. 28 to 38 inclusive (1893-1915), for public acts other than appropriation acts from March 5, 1903, to June 30, 1917. Most

of the appropriation acts in vol. 38 and a few of those in vol. 39 are also included.

Repeals and amendments.—Complete from 1789 to date (both on cards and in the margins of an office set of the Revised Statutes and vol. 18–39 of the Statutes at Large).

Index to bills

In addition to continuing the Index Analysis of the Federal Statutes, the index force has during the past year also prepared a subject index to all bills of general interest introduced in the 64th Congress and in the 65th Congress currently as received following the headings and main subheadings of the Index Analysis.

Bill drafting

The informal arrangement noted in the last annual report by which the services of Mr. Beaman and Mr. Peacock, two of the staff of the Legislative Drafting Department of Columbia University, New York, were available for Members and committees of Congress desiring assistance in the preparation of bills, is being continued in the absence of any official provision for bill drafting.

Respectfully submitted

HERBERT PUTNAM

Librarian of Congress

The Honorable

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

The Honorable

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APPENDICES

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APPENDIX Ia

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES, 1916-17

Object of appropriation	Appropriations	Expended	Unexpended
Library and Copyright Office:			
Salaries—			
General.....	\$270,660.00	\$270,075.89	\$584.11
Sunday.....	10,000.00	9,997.35	2.65
Special.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	.....
Carrier service.....	960.00	934.17	25.83
Distribution of card indexes.....	^a 44,039.26	^a 43,588.16	451.10
Legislative reference.....	25,000.00	24,930.49	69.51
Copyright Office.....	104,440.00	103,708.09	731.91
Increase of Library—			
Purchase of books....	90,000.00	^c 90,000.00	.....
Purchase of periodicals.....	5,000.00	^d 5,000.00	.....
Purchase of law books.....	^e 3,000.00	^d 3,000.00	.....
Contingent expenses.....	^b 7,304.74	^d 7,302.18	2.56
Total, Library and Copyright.....	562,404.00	560,536.33	1,867.67

^a Appropriation includes credits of \$699.79 on account of sales of cards to Government institutions and \$339.47 yet to be credited. Expenditures 1917 include outstanding indebtedness.

^b Includes credits \$4.74 on account of sales of photoduplications to Government institutions.

^c Any unexpended balance will be available for the succeeding year.

^d Includes outstanding indebtedness.

^e Exclusive of \$2,000 to be expended by the Marshal of the Supreme Court for new books of reference for that body.

Object of appropriation	Appropriations	Expended	Unexpended
Building and grounds:			
Care and maintenance, including Sunday service.	83, 245. 00	82, 601. 59	643. 41
Fuel, lights, and miscellaneous.....	^a 20, 008. 68	^d 19, 947. 86	60. 82
Furniture and shelving...	10, 000. 00	^d 9, 983. 37	16. 63
Resurfacing west driveway and repairs to stone curb.....	4, 000. 00	2, 620. 28	1, 379. 72
Refitting boiler room and coal vaults.....	2, 500. 00	1, 024. 77	1, 475. 23
Total building and grounds.....	119, 753. 68	116, 177. 87	3,575.81
Grand total.....	682, 157. 68	676, 714. 20	5, 443. 48
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard (interest account).....	^b 2, 972. 45	2, 944. 80	27. 65
Printing and binding (allotment, not appropriation)....	^c209, 445. 40	209, 196. 59	248. 81

^a Increased \$3.68 by refunds of defaulting contractors.

^b Includes balance from preceding year in addition to appropriation of \$800.

^c Allotment includes credits of \$299.87 on account of sales of cards to Government institutions and \$145.53 yet to be credited. Includes \$9,000 provided in Deficiency Act approved Sept. 8, 1916.

^d Includes outstanding indebtedness.

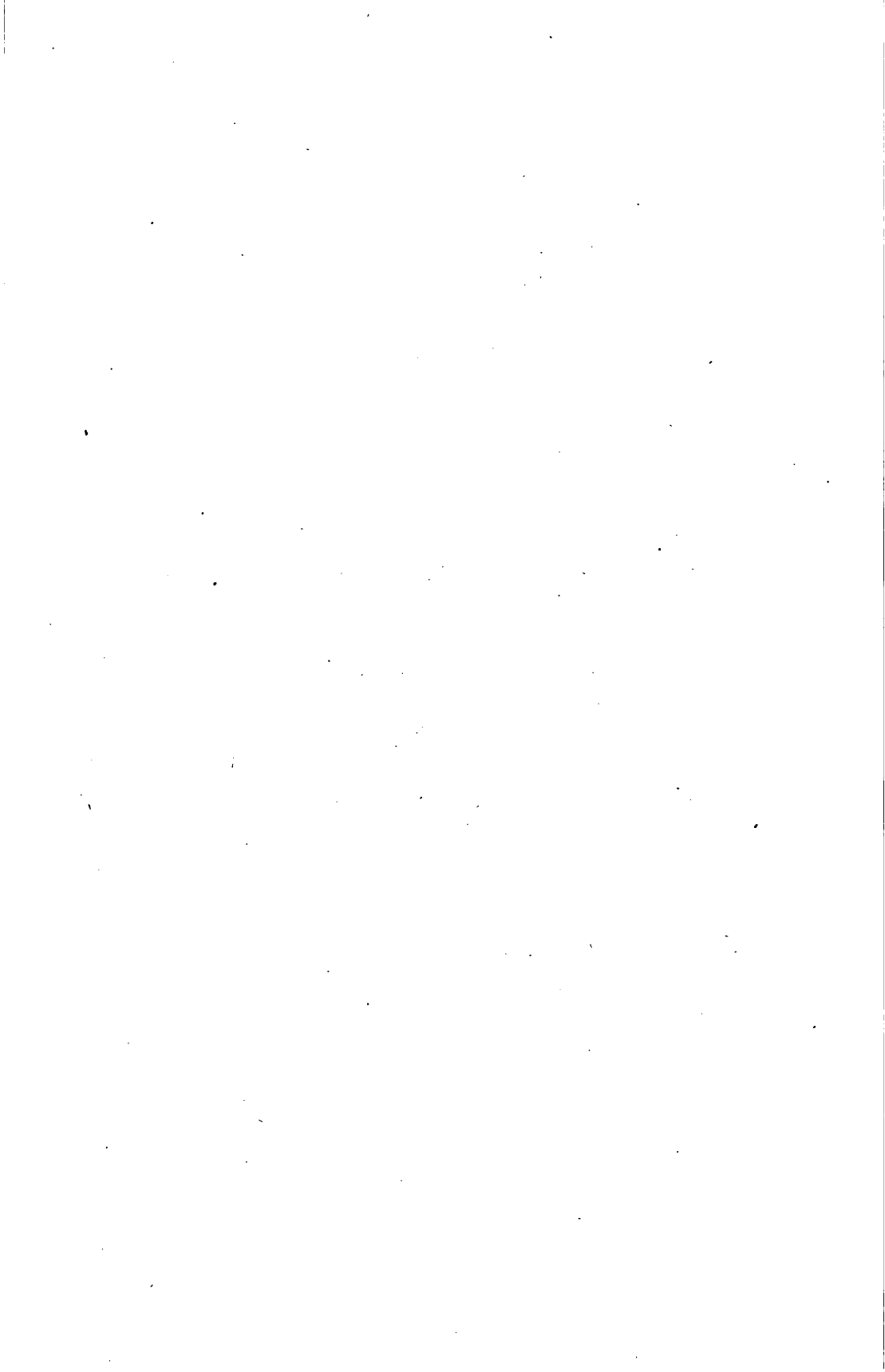
Appropriations and Expenditures

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CONTINGENT EXPENSES IN DETAIL—LIBRARY PROPER

Object of expenditure	Amount
Stationery supplies.....	\$5,527.17
Typewriter supplies.....	138.00
Dies, presses, rubber stamps, and numbering machines....	243.03
Travel expenses.....	186.56
Street car tickets.....	75.00
Postage stamps and international postal cards (foreign correspondence).....	235.00
Telegrams and long-distance telephone messages.....	20.24
Transfer charges (expressage, etc.).....	1.74
Post-office box rent, July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.....	16.00
Tools.....	3.56
Mail-bag repairs.....	
Duplicator supplies.....	28.76
Photostat paper and developing powders.....	*822.07
Photostat miscellaneous supplies.....	5.05
Total.....	7,302.18

* \$488.05 covered into the Treasury on account of sales of photoduplications.



APPENDIX Ib

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS AS CONTAINED IN "AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES."

General administration: Librarian, \$6,500; chief assistant librarian, \$4,000; chief clerk, \$2,500; librarian's secretary, \$1,800; clerks—one \$1,200, two at \$1,000 each; stenographers and typewriters—one \$1,200, one \$840; messenger, \$840; messenger to chief assistant librarian, \$540; junior messenger, \$420; operator of photographic copying machine, \$600; in all, \$22,440.

Mail and delivery: Assistants—one in charge, \$1,600, chief \$1,200, one \$960, one \$780, one \$600; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$5,560.

Order and accession: Chief of division, \$2,500; assistants—one \$1,500, one \$1,200, three at \$960 each, two at \$840 each, two at \$600 each, one \$580; two junior messengers, at \$420 each; in all, \$12,380.

Catalogue, classification, and shelf: Chief of division, \$3,000; chief classifier, \$2,000; assistants—four at \$1,800 each, seven at \$1,500 each, six at \$1,400 each, twelve at \$1,200 each, six at \$1,000 each, fourteen at \$960 each, four at \$920 each, thirteen at \$840 each, thirteen at \$600 each, four at \$540 each; six junior messengers, at \$420 each; in all, \$92,020.

Binding: Assistants—one in charge \$1,500, one \$960; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$2,880.

Bibliography: Chief of division, \$3,000; assistants—one \$1,500, two at \$960 each, one \$840; stenographer and typewriter, \$960; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$8,640.

Reading rooms (including evening service) and special collections: Superintendent, \$3,000; assistants—two at \$1,800 each, five at \$1,200 each (including one in room for the blind), two at charging desk at \$1,080 each, five at \$960 each (including one for Toner library and one for

Washington library), one in room for the blind, \$900, ten at \$840 each, four at \$600 each; stenographer and typewriter, \$960; attendants—Senate reading room, \$960, Representatives' reading room—one \$960, one \$840, two in cloakroom at \$780 each, two for gallery and alcoves at \$540 each; telephone operator, \$660; four junior messengers, at \$420 each; two watchmen, at \$780 each; evening service, assistants—five at \$960 each fifteen at \$840 each, two at \$600 each; in all, \$60,120.

Periodical (including evening service): Chief of division, \$2,000; assistants—chief \$1,500, two at \$960 each, five at \$840 each; stenographer and typewriter, \$960; two junior messengers, at \$420 each; in all, \$11,420.

Documents: Chief of division, \$3,000; assistants—one \$1,500, one \$840; stenographer and typewriter, \$960; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$6,720.

Manuscript: Chief of division, \$3,000; assistants—chief \$1,500, one \$960; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$5,880.

Maps and charts: Chief of division, \$3,000; assistants—one \$1,500, two at \$960 each, one \$840; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$7,680.

Music: Chief of division, \$3,000; assistants—one \$1,500, one \$1,000, two at \$840 each; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$7,600.

Prints: Chief of division, \$2,000; assistants—one \$1,500, two at \$960 each; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$5,840.

Smithsonian deposit: Custodian, \$1,500; assistant, \$1,500; messenger, \$780; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$4,200.

Congressional Reference Library: Custodian, \$1,500; assistants—one \$1,200, one \$960, one \$840; two junior messengers, at \$420 each; in all, \$5,340.

Law Library: Librarian, \$3,000; assistants—two at \$1,400 each, one \$960, one \$540, one (evening service) \$1,500; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$9,220.

Semitic and Oriental Literature: Chief of division, \$3,000; assistant, \$1,500; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$4,920.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE: Register, \$4,000; assistant register, \$3,000; clerks—four at \$2,000 each, four at \$1,800 each, seven at \$1,600 each, one \$1,500, eight at \$1,400 each, ten at \$1,200 each, ten at \$1,000 each, eighteen at \$960 each, two at \$860 each, ten at \$780 each, four at \$600 each, two

at \$480 each; four junior messengers, at \$420 each. Arrears, special service: Three clerks, at \$1,200 each; porter, \$780; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$104,740.

Legislative Reference: To enable the Librarian of Congress to employ competent persons to gather, classify, and make available, in translations, indexes, digests, compilations, and bulletins, and otherwise, data for or bearing upon legislation, and to render such data serviceable to Congress and committees and Members thereof, \$25,000.

DISTRIBUTION OF CARD INDEXES: For service in connection with distribution of card indexes and other publications of the Library: Chief of division, \$3,000: chief assistant, \$1,800; assistants—two at \$1,600 each, three at \$1,500 each, three at \$1,400 each, four at \$1,200 each, four at \$1,100 each, four at \$1,000 each; for services of assistants at salaries less than \$1,000 per annum and for piecework and work by the hour, \$17,000, including not exceeding \$500 for freight charges, expressage, traveling expenses connected with such distribution, and expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian, \$46,900.

TEMPORARY SERVICES: For special and temporary service, including extra special services of regular employees at the discretion of the Librarian, \$2,000.

CARRIER SERVICE: For service in connection with the Senate and House Office Buildings, \$960, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

SUNDAY OPENING: To enable the Library of Congress to be kept open for reference use from two until ten o'clock postmeridian on Sundays and legal holidays, within the discretion of the Librarian, including the extra services of employees and the services of additional employees under the Librarian, \$10,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary.

INCREASE OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS: For purchase of books for the Library, including payment in advance for subscriptions books, and society publications, and for freight, commissions, and traveling expenses, and all other expenses incidental to the acquisition of books by purchase, gift, bequest, or exchange, to continue available during the fiscal

year nineteen hundred and nineteen, \$90,000, together with the unexpended balance of the sum appropriated for this object for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and seventeen;

For purchase of books and for periodicals for the law library, under the direction of the Chief Justice, \$3,000;

For purchase of new books of reference for the Supreme Court, to be a part of the Library of Congress, and purchased by the marshal of the Supreme Court, under the direction of the Chief Justice, \$2,000;

For purchase of miscellaneous periodicals and newspapers, \$5,000;

In all, \$100,000

CONTINGENT EXPENSES: For miscellaneous and contingent expenses, stationery, supplies, stock, and materials directly purchased, miscellaneous traveling expenses, postage, transportation, incidental expenses connected with the administration of the Library and the Copyright Office, including not exceeding \$500 for expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian, \$7,300.

LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS: Superintendent, \$3,600; clerks—one \$2,000, one \$1,600, one \$1,400, one \$1,000; property clerk, \$900; messenger; assistant messenger; two telephone switchboard operators; captain of watch, \$1,400; lieutenant of watch, \$1,000; eighteen watchmen, at \$900 each; two carpenters, at \$900 each; painter, \$900; foreman of laborers, \$900; sixteen laborers, at \$600 each; two attendants in ladies' room, at \$480 each; four check boys, at \$360 each; mistress of charwomen, \$425; assistant mistress of charwomen, \$300; fifty-eight charwomen; chief engineer, \$1,500; assistant engineers—one \$1,200, three at \$900 each; electrician, \$1,500; machinists—one \$1,000, one \$900; two wiremen, at \$900 each; plumber, \$900; three elevator conductors, and ten skilled laborers, at \$720 each; in all, \$83,205.

For extra services of employees and additional employees under the superintendent to provide for the opening of the Library Building from two until ten o'clock post meridian on Sundays and legal holidays, \$2,800.

For fuel, lights, repairs, miscellaneous supplies, electric and steam apparatus, city directory, stationery, mail and

delivery service, and all incidental expenses in connection with the custody, care, and maintenance of said building and grounds, including \$1,400, to be immediately available, additional for waterproofing parts of east driveway and over machinery; \$1,075 for fire hose and fittings; \$8,500, to be immediately available, for repairing tunnel and mechanical book carrier connecting the Library Building and the Capitol; \$2,300 for repairing passenger elevators; \$500 for painting portions of roof of building; and \$2,000 for pointing exterior stonework of building, \$28,000.

For providing and installing cooling and circulating drinking-water system in Library Building, \$5,000, to be immediately available.

For furniture, including partitions, screens, shelving, and electrical work pertaining thereto, \$10,000.

SEC. 7. That to provide, during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and eighteen, for increased compensation at the rate of ten per centum per annum to employees who receive salaries at a rate per annum less than \$1,200, and for increased compensation at the rate of five per centum per annum to employees who receive salaries at a rate not more than \$1,800 per annum and not less than \$1,200 per annum, so much as may be necessary is appropriated: *Provided*, That this section shall only apply to the employees who are appropriated for in this act specifically and under lump sums or whose employment is authorized herein: *Provided further*, That detailed reports shall be submitted to Congress on the first day of the next session showing the number of persons, the grades or character of positions, the original rates of compensation, and the increased rates of compensation provided for herein.

Provisions in "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, and for other purposes."

For such trees, shrubs, plants, fertilizers, and skilled labor for the grounds of the Library of Congress as may be requested by the superintendent of the Library Buildings, \$1,000.

PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.—For the Library of Congress, including the copyright office and the publication of the Catalogue of Title Entries of the copyright office, and binding, rebinding, and repairing of library books, and for building and grounds, \$200,000.

APPENDIX II

REPORT OF THE REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1916-17

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 6, 1917.*

SIR: The copyright business and the work of the Copyright Office for the fiscal year July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917, inclusive, are summarized as follows:

RECEIPTS

The gross receipts during the year were \$113,808.51. *Fees, etc.*
A balance of \$9,222.53, representing trust funds and unfinished business, was on hand July 1, 1916, making a total of \$123,031.04 to be accounted for. Of this amount the sum of \$2,578.31 received by the Copyright Office was refunded as excess fees or as fees for articles not registrable, leaving a net balance of \$120,452.73. The balance carried over to July 1, 1917, was \$10,375.33 (representing trust funds, \$8,188.70, and total unfinished business since July 1, 1897—20 years—\$2,186.63), leaving fees applied during the fiscal year 1916-17 and paid into the Treasury \$110,077.40.

The yearly copyright fees have more than doubled since the reorganization of the office in 1897, reaching above the \$100,000 mark during the first year of operation under the new copyright law, which went into effect on July 1, 1909. The annual applied fees since July 1, 1897, are:

1897-98.....	\$55,926.50	1908-9.....	\$83,816.75
1898-99.....	58,267.00	1909-10.....	104,644.95
1899-1900.....	65,206.00	1910-11.....	109,913.95
1900-1901.....	63,687.50	1911-12.....	116,685.05
1901-2.....	64,687.00	1912-13.....	114,980.60
1902-3.....	68,874.50	1913-14.....	120,219.25
1903-4.....	72,629.00	1914-15.....	111,922.75
1904-5.....	78,058.00	1915-16.....	112,986.85
1905-6.....	80,198.00	1916-17.....	110,077.40
1906-7.....	84,685.00		
1907-8.....	82,387.50		
		Total.....	1,759,853.55

EXPENDITURES

Salaries

The appropriation made by Congress for salaries in the Copyright Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, was \$104,440. The total expenditures for salaries was \$103,708.09, or \$6,369.31 less than the net amount of fees earned and paid into the Treasury during the corresponding year. The expenditure for supplies, including stationery and other articles and postage on foreign mail matter, etc., was \$1,059.31.

Copyright receipts and fees

During the 20 fiscal years since the reorganization of the Copyright Office (from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1917) the copyright fees applied and paid into the Treasury have amounted to \$1,759,853.55, and the articles deposited number 3,838,483; and the total copyright registrations have exceeded two millions (2,162,979).

Excess of fees over salaries

The fees (\$1,759,853.55) were larger than the appropriations for salaries used during the same period (\$1,512,795.84) by \$247,057.71.

Value of copyright deposits

In addition to this direct profit, a large number of the 3,838,483 books, maps, musical works, periodicals, prints, and other articles deposited during the 20 years were of substantial pecuniary value and of such a character that their accession to the Library of Congress through the Copyright Office effected a saving to the purchase fund of the Library equal in amount to their price.

COPYRIGHT ENTRIES AND FEES

Registrations

The registrations for the fiscal year numbered 111,438. Of these, 103,226 were registrations at \$1 each, including a certificate, and 6,220 were registrations of photographs without certificates, at 50 cents each. There were also 1,992 registrations of renewals, at 50 cents each. The fees for these registrations amounted to a total of \$107,332.

The number of registrations in each class from July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1917, as compared with the number of entries made the previous year, is shown in Exhibit F.

COPYRIGHT DEPOSITS

Articles deposited

The various articles deposited in compliance with the copyright law which have been registered, stamped, in-

dexed, and catalogued during the fiscal year amount to 195,627. The number of these articles in each class for the 20 fiscal years is shown in Exhibit G.

The copyright act which went into force on July 1, 1909, provides for the gradual elimination of the accumulated copyright deposits (secs. 59 and 60). During the year books desired for the Library to the number of 6,598 volumes (including 1,134 foreign books and pamphlets) have been forwarded through the Order Division. These selected books were in addition to the "first" copies of copyright books sent forward as received from day to day, numbering 11,579 for the fiscal year. In addition, there has been transferred upon the Librarian's order a collection of books and pamphlets relating to American poetry and printed dramas by American authors, numbering 942 pieces, thus making a total of 19,119 books and pamphlets delivered to the Library from the Copyright Office during the year.

TRANSFERRED TO
LIBRARY:
Books

*American poetry
and drama*

Of musical compositions 32,045 were deposited and registered during the year, and of these 19,049 were selected and transferred to the Music Division. There were also transferred 1,418 musical compositions that were registered prior to 1909 under the old law. All of the 1,529 maps registered during the year were placed in the Map Division. Out of the total of 19,078 photographs, engravings, and other "pictorial illustrations" entered, 3,480 were selected and forwarded to the Print Division for permanent deposit. Of the 25 daily newspapers registered, both copies of 17 (8 being rejected) were promptly sent to the Periodical Division, and 1,254 magazines and periodicals, including weekly newspapers, out of the 1,647 different journals received, were also transferred to that division; while the copies received in the case of 393 of the least important publications, registered under the designation "periodical," have been returned during the year to the copyright claimants; not being required by the Library.

Musical compositions

Maps, etc.

*Newspapers
and magazines*

The act of March 4, 1909 (sec. 59), provides for the transfer to other "governmental libraries" in the District of Columbia "for use therein" of such copyright deposits as are not required by the Library of Congress, and during the present fiscal year 5,081 books were selected by the librarians and thus transferred to the libraries of the following: De-

Books transferred to other libraries

partments (Agriculture, Commerce, Navy, and Treasury); Bureaus (Education, Fisheries, Mines, Standards); Engineer School, Federal Trade Commission, Hygienic Laboratory, Internal Revenue Office, and the Public Library of the District of Columbia.

Return of deposits to copyright claimants

Under the provisions of the act of March 4, 1909, authority is granted also for the return to the claimants of copyright of such copyright deposits as are not required by the Library or Copyright Office. The notice required by section 60 has been printed for all classes of works deposited and registered during the years January 1, 1900, to June 30, 1914. In response to special requests, 9,649 motion-picture films have been returned to the copyright claimants, and of the current deposits not needed by the Library of Congress the following have also been so returned: 15,464 "books" (pamphlets, leaflets, etc.), 398 photographs, 16,963 prints, 11,326 periodicals, 3,415 pieces of music; a total of 57,215 pieces. The total number of articles thus transferred during the year or returned to the copyright claimants amounts to nearly one hundred and fifty thousand pieces (147,912).

Requests for copies

In response to inquiries received during the year from the Card Section, the Order Division, and the Reading Room in regard to 342 books supposed to have been copyrighted but not found in the Library, it was discovered that 22 of these works were actually in the Library, 53 of the books had been deposited and were still in the Copyright Office, 55 works were either not published, did not claim copyright, or for other reasons could not be deposited, and in the case of 53 works no answers to our letters of inquiry had been received up to June 30, 1917. Copies were received of 159 works in all in response to requests made by the Copyright Office during the period of twelve months for the works published in recent years.

THE COPYRIGHT INDEX AND CATALOGUE, BULLETINS, AND CIRCULARS

Index cards

The copyright registrations are indexed upon cards. The cards made are first used as copy for the printed catalogue and after printing are added to the permanent card indexes of the copyright entries.

The Catalogue of Copyright Entries has been continued, *Catalogue of Copyright Entries* as required by law, by the publication of five volumes for the calendar year 1916, containing a total of 7,074 pages of text and indexes.

Each part of the catalogue is sold separately at a nominal annual subscription rate within the maximum price established by law, as follows:

Part 1, groups 1 and 2, books and pamphlets, etc.....	\$1.00
Part 2, periodicals.....	.50
Part 3, musical compositions.....	1.00
Part 4, works of art, photographs, etc.....	.50

The price of the entire catalogue is \$3 for the year. The subscriptions, by express provisions of the copyright act, are required to be paid to the Superintendent of Documents (Office of the Public Printer, Washington, D. C.), and all subscriptions must be for the complete year for each part desired.

Copyright Office Bulletin No. 14 was reprinted during the year (66 pp. 8°), the added matter being the *full text* of the three acts amendatory of the copyright act of March 4, 1909, namely the acts approved August 24, 1912, March 2, 1913, and March 28, 1914. *Bulletins*

The copyright order in council of New Zealand, issued on February 2, 1916, at Wellington, and the presidential proclamation of February 9, 1917 (both effective on December 1, 1916), were printed as Information Circular No. 56. (5 pp. 8°.) *Circulars*

The printing of the Catalogue of Dramatic Compositions copyrighted in the United States, 1870-1916, is nearing completion. The list and its supplement make 2,831 pages, of which 2,526 have been issued in signatures and the remaining 305 are in proof. The index to the volumes is now ready and at the printer's. *Catalogue of dramas: 1870-1916*

Bulletin no. 17, containing decisions of United States courts involving copyrights will be followed by Bulletin no. 18, continuing the series and including not only Federal decisions, but also cases decided in the State courts as well as departmental opinions relating to the law of literary property and kindred subjects. This publication is now in type and will shortly be ready for distribution in a cloth-bound volume of more than 500 pages, which can be subscribed for at a nominal price.

SUMMARY OF COPYRIGHT BUSINESS

<i>Summary of copyright business</i>	Balance on hand July 1, 1916.....	\$9, 222. 53	
	Gross receipts July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.....	113, 808. 51	
	Total to be accounted for.....	123, 031. 04	
	Refunded.....	2, 578. 31	
	Balance to be accounted for.....		\$120, 452. 73
	Applied as earned fees.....	110, 077. 40	
	Balance carried over to July 1, 1917:		
	Trust funds.....	\$8, 188. 70	
	Unfinished business July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1917,		
	20 years.....	2, 186. 63	
		10, 375. 33	
			120, 452. 73
	Total fees earned and paid into Treasury during the 20 years from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1917.....	1, 759, 853. 55	
	Total unfinished business for 20 years.....	2, 186. 63	

FEES FOR FISCAL YEAR

<i>Fees</i>	Fees for registrations, including certificates, at \$1 each.....	\$103, 226. 00	
	Fees for registrations of photographs without certificates, at 50 cents each.....	3, 110. 00	
	Fees for registrations of renewals, at 50 cents each.....	996. 00	
	Total fees for registrations recorded.....		107, 332. 00
	Fees for certified copies of record, at 50 cents each.....	859. 00	
	Fees for recording assignments.....	1, 469. 00	
	Searches made and charged for at the rate of 50 cents for each hour of time consumed.....	158. 00	
	Notices of user recorded (Music).....	152. 00	
	Indexing transfers of proprietorship.....	107. 40	
			2, 745. 40
	Total fees for fiscal year 1916-17.....		110, 077. 40

ENTRIES

<i>Entries</i>	Number of registrations.....	109, 446	
	Number of renewals recorded.....	1, 992	
		111, 438	
	Number of certified copies of record.....	1, 718	
	Number of assignments recorded or copied.....	1, 013	

The greater part of the business of the Copyright Office is done by correspondence. The total letters and parcels received during the fiscal year numbered 139,062, while the letters, parcels, etc., dispatched numbered 146,332. Letters received transmitting remittances numbered 42,354, including money orders to the number of 28,160. During the last 20 fiscal years the money orders received numbered more than half a million (536,990).

Correspondence

CONDITION OF COPYRIGHT OFFICE WORK

(a) *Current work*

On July 6, 1917, the remittances received up to the third mail of the day had been recorded. The account books of the bookkeeping division were written up and posted to June 30, and the accounts rendered to the Treasury Department were settled up to and including the month of June, while earned fees to June 30, inclusive, had been paid into the Treasury.

Condition of current work

All copyright applications received up to and including June 30 had been passed upon and refunds made. The unfinished business amounted on June 30, 1917, to \$2,186.63. Of this, however, a large sum represented business for the fiscal year, held awaiting answers to letters from the Copyright Office in regard to informalities, etc.

At the close of business on July 6, 1917, of the works deposited for copyright registration up to and including June 30 all had been recorded except 213 entries in Class A and 107 in Class B. Assignments to the number of 10 were in hand unrecorded. There remained to be indexed: Class A, Books, 275; Class D, Dramas, 8; Class E, Music, 674; Class F, Maps, 20; Class G, Works of Art, 80; Class K, Prints, 130.

COPYRIGHT LEGISLATION AND INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT RELATIONS

I. Legislation

The Sixty-fourth Congress closed without action by the Senate on the two copyright bills described in my last year's report (pp. 185-188), which had been passed by the House and referred to the Senate Committee on Patents, namely, H. R. 8356 and H. R. 13981.

*Copyright bills**Bill H. R. 8356;
Bill H. R. 13981*

On August 4, 1916, a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by Hon. George S. Graham (H. R. 17294, 64th Cong., 1st sess.)¹ to provide a remedy for failure to make deposit of the required copies within the time fixed by the statute, by legalizing such deposits made prior to January 1, 1917. The bill was referred to the House Committee on Patents.

Two copyright bills have been reintroduced during the first session of the Sixty-fifth Congress. On April 3, 1917, Hon. Charles B. Smith, of New York, presented (as H. R. 343)² his former bill (H. R. 13348—see my Annual Report for 1915-16, p. 190) amending section 25 of the act of 1909 to provide that the maximum damages for infringement by a newspaper reproduction of a copyrighted *photograph, print, or pictorial illustration* shall be \$250; and amending section 40, providing for the costs of a suit to add the proviso "that if only the minimum amount specified in this act for damages shall be awarded, each party shall pay his own costs." The bill was referred to the Committee on Patents and ordered to be printed.

On the same day (Apr. 3, 1917) Hon. Luther W. Mott presented the bill (H. R. 365)³ proposing to add to the list of classes of copyright works named in section 5 of the Copyright Act of March 4, 1909, "Labels, trade-marks, firm names, and special designs, pictures, prints, wrappers, cartons, containers, and advertisements which are specifically created for individual trades, manufactures, or businesses, engraved, printed, colored, or produced in any manner whatsoever." The bill was referred to the Committee on Patents and ordered to be printed.

Designs copy-right In my last year's report (pp. 194-195) I reported on various bills, which had been presented to Congress up to April 15, 1916, proposing legislation to secure copyright

¹ 1916 (Aug. 4). A bill relating to copyrights. Presented by Mr. Graham. H. R. bill 17294. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 2 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

² 1917 (Apr. 3). A bill to amend the provision regarding newspapers in clause (b) of section 25 of an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved Mar. 4, 1909, as amended by an act approved Aug. 24, 1912, and also to amend section 40 of said act. Presented by Mr. Smith of New York. H. R. bill 343, 65th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 2 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

³ 1917 (Apr. 3). A bill to amend the copyright law passed Mar. 4, 1909. Presented by Mr. Mott. Bill H. R. 365, 65th Cong., 1st sess., printed, 3 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

for designs for articles of manufacture. On August 4, 1916, a new draft of the original bill was presented to the House by Hon. Martin A. Morrison (H. R. 17290).¹ This bill was favorably reported by the House Committee on Patents on August 18, 1916 (see my last year's report, p. 195—H. R. Report No. 1125).²

Bill H. R. 17290

The bill as favorably reported to the House was introduced to the Senate by Hon. Thomas Taggart on August 22, 1917 (S. 6925),³ was read twice and referred to the Committee on Patents. Public hearings on the bill were had before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Patents on January 24, 1917,⁴ but the bill was not reported. On February 9, 1917, Hon. Martin A. Morrison, at that time chairman of the House Committee on Patents, presented a revised bill (H. R. 20842)⁵ which was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Patents. No further action is recorded.

Bill S. 6925

Bill H. R. 20842

The various bills "to amend and revise the laws relating to printing and binding and the distribution of publications for Congress" reported on in my last year's report (p. 193) had contained a provision that "no Government publication nor any portion thereof shall be copyrighted." The revised bill introduced in the Senate by Hon. William E. Chilton on January 10, 1917 (S. 7795),⁶ contained a definition of "Government publication" and the prohibition of copyright quoted above (sec. 18, par. 1). The Senate Committee submitted a detailed report on this bill on

Public printing bills

Bill S. 7795

¹ 1916 (Aug. 4). A bill providing for the registration of designs. Presented by Mr. Morrison. Bill H. R. 17290, 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 23 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

² 1916 (Aug. 18). A bill providing for the registration of designs. Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. Bill H. R. 17290 (H. R. Report No. 1125), 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 23 pp. 4°.

³ 1916 (Aug. 21, calendar day, Aug. 22). A bill providing for the registration of designs. Presented by Mr. Taggart. Bill S. 6925, 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 23 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

⁴ Registration of designs. Hearings before a subcommittee of the Committee on Patents, United States Senate, 64th Cong., 2d sess., on S. 6925, an act providing for the registration of designs, Printed for the use of the Committee on Patents. [January 24, 1917.] 75 pp. 8°. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1917.

⁵ 1917 (Feb. 9). A bill providing for the registration of designs. Presented by Mr. Morrison. Bill H. R. 20842, 64th Cong., 2d sess. Printed, 23 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

⁶ 1917 (Jan. 10). A bill to amend and revise the laws relating to printing and binding and the distribution of publications for Congress. Presented by Mr. Chilton. Bill S. 7795, 64th Cong., 2d sess. Printed, 28 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Printing.]

January 11, 1917,¹ which report contained a reference to the clause concerning copyright. This bill passed the Senate on February 6, 1917. The House of Representatives has taken no action upon the Senate bill; but on February 22, 1917, a substitute bill (H. R. 21021)² was introduced in the House by Hon. Henry A. Barnhart. In this draft, section 18, containing the provision quoted prohibiting copyright in Government publications has been stricken out.

II. International Copyright Relations

Copyright relations with New Zealand

President's Proclamation Feb. 9, 1917

*The only action to report during the fiscal year concerning copyright relations between the United States and foreign countries is the issuance of the proclamation by the President on February 9, 1917, extending to citizens of New Zealand the benefits of section 1 (e) of the Copyright Act of March 4, 1909, to secure "copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, in the case of such musical compositions by the composers of New Zealand as have been published since December 1, 1916, and have been duly registered for copyright in the United States."

New Zealand Order in Council

This proclamation was issued by agreement in exchange for an Order in Council by the Governor of New Zealand, dated February 2, 1916, to go into effect on December 1, 1916, to secure protection in New Zealand for the unpublished works of American authors.³

¹ 1917 (Jan. 11). A bill to amend and revise the laws relating to printing and binding and the distribution of publications for Congress. Reported by Mr. Chilton, without amendment. Bill S. 7795 (S. Report No. 910), 64th Cong., 2d sess. Printed, 28 pp. 4°.

² 1917 (Feb. 22). A bill to amend and revise the laws relating to printing and binding and the distribution of publications for Congress. Presented by Mr. Barnhart. Bill H. R. 21021, 64th Cong., 2d sess. Printed, 23 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Printing.]

³ This order directs that the Copyright Act of 1913 of New Zealand shall apply:

"(a) To literary, dramatic, musical, and artistic works the authors whereof were at the time of the making of the works citizens of the United States of America, in like manner as if the authors had been British subjects:

"(b) In respect of residence in the United States of America, in like manner as if such residence had been residence in New Zealand:

"Provided that—(i) the term of copyright within New Zealand shall not exceed that conferred by the law of the United States of America: (ii) the enjoyment of the rights conferred by this Order shall be subject to the accomplishment of the conditions and formalities prescribed by the law of the United States of America: (iii) in the application to existing works of the provisions of section 32 of the Copyright Act, 1913, the commencement of this Order shall be substituted for the 1st July, 1913, in paragraph (b) of subsection (1)."

The full texts of the Order in Council and the President's Proclamation are printed as Addenda I to this Report, pp. 183-185.

This New Zealand Order in Council is in exact agreement with the similar British Order of February 3, 1915, to secure copyright protection for the unpublished works of American authors in exchange for the extension to British composers of the benefits of section 1 (e) of our Copyright Act of 1909, to enable them to control the reproduction of their musical works by means of mechanical contrivances, such as perforated music rolls or musical records. By the terms of the British Order the protection for unpublished works by American authors was extended to Great Britain and the British Colonies and Possessions with the express exception of the self-governing dominions of Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Newfoundland, and South Africa.

British Order in Council, 1915

Our International Copyright Relations

More than a quarter of a century has now elapsed since the copyright protection granted by law in the United States was extended to the works of foreign authors, under certain conditions, by the provisions of the Copyright Act of March 3, 1891. The fundamental condition was the existence of reciprocal protection in the foreign country, and this was to be determined from time to time by proclamation of the President.¹

Copyright relations with Europe

On July 1, 1891 (the date upon which the copyright act went into effect), the President issued the first copyright proclamation under the provisions of the act in behalf of the authors of Belgium, France, Great Britain and the British possessions, and Switzerland.²

First copyright proclamation 1891

The protection extended in the United States to the authors of each of these countries was that accorded by our

Statutory requirements

¹ Section 13 of the act of 1891 provides: "That this act shall only apply to a citizen or subject of a foreign state or nation when such foreign state or nation permits to citizens of the United States of America the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as [to] its own citizens; or when such foreign state or nation is a party to an international agreement which provides for reciprocity in the granting of copyright, by the terms of which agreement the United States of America may, at its pleasure, become a party to such agreement."

² By subsequent proclamations issued at different dates copyright privileges in the United States have been extended on the dates stated to the authors of the following European countries: Apr. 15, 1892, Germany; Oct. 31, 1892, Italy; May 8, 1893, Denmark; July 20, 1893, Portugal; July 10, 1895, Spain; Nov. 20, 1899, The Netherlands; July 1, 1905, Norway; Sept. 20, 1907, Austria; June 29, 1910, Luxemburg; May 26, 1911, Sweden; Oct. 4, 1912, Tunis; Oct. 15, 1912, Hungary, the first European country with which the United States made a copyright treaty.

copyright laws and could only be secured upon full compliance with all the conditions and formalities prescribed by those laws. Registration was required in our copyright office upon the obligatory deposit ("on or before the day of publication in this or any foreign country") of a "printed copy of the title" of the author's work; and the deposit was insisted upon of two copies of every published work "not later than the day of publication thereof in this or any foreign country," as well as "a copy of every subsequent edition wherein any substantial changes shall be made." Each copy of every work was required to carry the copyright notice, and in the case of some works (chromos, lithographs, and photographs) the law required them to be remanufactured in the United States, while the author of a book, whether he was a native or foreigner, could not protect it at all unless it had been printed in this country from type set within the limits of the United States; and to lend support to this printing requirement the general importation was prohibited of copies not so printed. A foreign author, therefore, was obliged to arrange for and complete the reprinting of his book in the United States before he could safely proceed with its publication in his own country, and he was under the necessity, moreover, to deposit such reprinted copies here (after antecedent registration of the title) not later than the day upon which his book was published abroad. These requirements proved a serious burden on the foreign author and greatly curtailed the protection which he could actually secure under our copyright laws. The obligation to reset in the United States books printed in languages other than English proved practically prohibitive of any protection at all, and prevented the foreign author of such books from securing copyright in the United States. Under the amendatory acts of January 7, 1904, and March 3, 1905, ad interim protection was provided for terms of one and two years and the extension of the protection to the full term of copyright was secured if an American edition, either of the original foreign work or of an English translation, were produced within the period of the ad interim term. The act of March 4, 1909, finally excepted from the requirement to reprint a book in the United States if it were "a book of foreign origin in a language or languages other than English." This act further

*Books in foreign
languages*

abolished the useless preliminary filing of the title page, and by the amendatory act of March 28, 1914, it was provided that one copy could be deposited in lieu of two, "if the work is by an author who is a citizen or subject of a foreign state or nation and has been published in a foreign country," and this deposit is not required to be made until after the publication of the work in the author's own country.

The act of March 4, 1909, amended the law "to secure Protection of music for records copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically a musical work," and presidential proclamations have been issued to secure that right in the United States for the citizens or subjects of Germany (December 8, 1910); Belgium, Luxemburg, and Norway (June 14, 1911); Cuba (November 27, 1911); Hungary (October 15, 1912); Great Britain (not including Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Newfoundland, or South Africa—January 1, 1915); Italy (May 1, 1915); New Zealand (February 9, 1917).

With Latin America our copyright relations began with Copyright relations with South America the issuance of presidential proclamations, under the act of March 3, 1891, in behalf of Mexico (February 27, 1896); Chile (May 25, 1896); Costa Rica (October 19, 1899); and Cuba (November 17, 1903); securing to the authors of these countries access to the benefits accorded by our copyright laws upon compliance with the formalities prescribed by those laws.

On April 9, 1908, the President proclaimed the Convention Convention of 1902 between the United States and other powers on literary and artistic copyrights, signed at the City of Mexico on January 27, 1902. This treaty (the second Pan-American copyright convention) went into effect on July 1, 1908, as between the United States and Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador. This was superseded by the Convention 1910 Convention on Literary and Artistic Copyright (the fourth Pan-American copyright convention) signed at Buenos Aires on August 11, 1910, by the United States and all the Central and South American States, except Bolivia. It was ratified on March 12, 1911, but was not proclaimed until July 13, 1914, as then in effect between the United States and the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Hon-

duras, Nicaragua, and Panama. Notice has been received of the subsequent adhesion to this convention of Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Paraguay, and Salvador. Under article one of this treaty "The signatory States acknowledge AND PROTECT the rights of Literary and Artistic Property in conformity with the stipulations of the present Convention." Article two enumerates the "Literary and artistic works" protected (books, music, original works of art, etc.) including, finally, "all productions that can be published by any means of impression or reproduction." Article three of the Convention provides that—

"The acknowledgment of a copyright obtained in one State, in conformity with its laws, shall produce its effects of full right, in all the other States, without the necessity of complying with any other formality, provided always there shall appear in the work a statement that indicates the reservation of the property right."

Copyright relations with Japan: Treaty of 1905

The first treaty by the United States dealing exclusively with copyright was negotiated with Japan and was signed at Tokio on November 10, 1905, and was proclaimed by the President on May 17, 1906. It was followed by two treaties with Japan signed at Washington on May 19, 1908, and proclaimed on August 11, 1908, for the reciprocal protection in CHINA and KOREA for patents for inventions, designs, trade-marks, and copyrights.

COPYRIGHT RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND THE BRITISH DOMINIONS

Copyright relations with England

Our copyright relations with Great Britain were established by the President's proclamation of July 1, 1891 (in accordance with the provisions of section 13 of the act of March 3, 1891), and were confirmed by the proclamation of April 9, 1910, following the enactment of the consolidated copyright statute of March 4, 1909. The new copyright privileges accorded by section 1 (e) of that act (to control the reproduction of music by mechanical instruments) were extended to Great Britain on January 1, 1915, and to New Zealand on December 1, 1916, in exchange, in the case of each country, for an Order in Council securing to citizens

Rights under section 1 (e) Great Britain and New Zealand

of the United States protection in Great Britain and New Zealand for their unpublished works.

The copyright relations between the United States and Great Britain, which have now existed for more than a quarter of a century, have never been either complete or satisfactory. They have never been nor are they now in any exact sense "reciprocal." The protection accorded American authors has been incomplete and inadequate and especially uncertain and unsatisfactory as regards security for literary property in Canada and Australia. On the other hand, the authors of Great Britain and her English-speaking dominions have found their copyright protection in the United States heavily handicapped, in the case of books and prints, by the requirement of remanufacture in the United States. The privileges conferred have also been burdened with compulsory registration and the obligation to deposit copies.

The exigencies of the great war have brought hampering conditions of a new kind through the necessity upon the part of Great Britain to prohibit the importation of printed books and music "imported otherwise than in single copies through the post." This prohibition has put a stop to the usual methods taken by American publishers for securing the publication of their works, especially music, in England; and it has become very difficult, if not almost impossible, to take the steps required by the British Copyright Act in order to secure copyright in Great Britain for published works by American authors. This embargo upon printed books and music also prevents American publishers from supplying through the ordinary business channels the English demand for such works by United States authors. This situation may result in very serious losses, more especially to those American authors whose works might be the basis for lucrative motion-picture rights or profitable dramatic representation, and to American composers of music who, if protected, could profitably dispose of their rights to authorize the making of perforated music rolls or phonographic records from their music.

So far as the authors of Great Britain and their brother authors of the great English colonial commonwealths are concerned, the protection securable in the United States for

*Unsatisfactory
copyright relations*

*American au-
thors not protected*

*British authors
burdened*

*War embargo on
books and music*

*Ill effects of em-
bargo on American
rights*

*British authors
in United States*

their literary productions under our copyright relations is also inadequate and must, besides, seem unreasonably burdened with difficult and unusual conditions. A comparison of the actual copyright situation of British authors with that of United States authors, so far as securing reciprocal protection in the other country is concerned, shows marked and unfavorable differences. While the unpublished works of American authors are now protected in Great Britain without any formalities, exactly as if the authors of such works were British subjects, or were resident within Great Britain, the British author in order to secure copyright in the United States for such unpublished works as are protected by copyright must file a claim for registration, together with a copy of the work or an identifying reproduction of it if it be a work of art, and must also pay a fee for each registration made.

Unpublished works

*Published works:
American authors*

In the case of published works the inequality is still more marked. An American author can secure copyright in Great Britain by simply placing his work on sale there simultaneously with, or within 14 days after, publication of the work in the United States. There is no obligation to manufacture the work abroad, or to register it, or to insert any notice of copyright in it. In the case of a book it is not required that it be printed or bound in Great Britain; copies of the American edition can be sold there without restriction. The only absolute obligation upon the American author (imposed upon the British author as well) is the deposit of one copy of the author's book in the British Museum. In addition, if a written demand for any specific book is made within one year after its publication by any one or more of five other great British libraries, such book must also be delivered for the use of the library.

*Published works:
British authors in
the United States.*

Our copyright laws require of the British author that one copy of his work (since Mar. 28, 1914, formerly two) be deposited for registration; the manufacture in the United States of lithographs and photo-engravings, and, in the case of books, that they be printed in the United States from type set within the United States, and also that an affidavit of such American typesetting be filed. The United States notice of copyright must appear in all copies sold or distributed in the United States, and copies of the

original authorized edition of the English author's book are prohibited importation for sale, except under special restrictions.¹

The result has been that only a small proportion of the books published from year to year in Great Britain have been republished and copyrighted in the United States. An

Failure to secure United States protection.

¹ SEC. 31. That during the existence of the American copyright in any book the importation into the United States of any piratical copies thereof or of any copies thereof (although authorized by the author or proprietor) which have not been produced in accordance with the manufacturing provisions specified in section fifteen of this act, or any plates of the same not made from type set within the limits of the United States, or any copies thereof produced by lithographic or photo-engraving process not performed within the limits of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of section fifteen of this act shall be, and is hereby, prohibited: *Provided, however,* That, except as regards piratical copies, such prohibition shall not apply:

Prohibition of importation

(a) To works in raised characters for the use of the blind;

(b) To a foreign newspaper or magazine, although containing matter copyrighted in the United States printed or reprinted by authority of the copyright proprietor, unless such newspaper or magazine contains also copyright matter printed or reprinted without such authorization;

(c) To the authorized edition of a book in a foreign language or languages, of which only a translation into English has been copyrighted in this country;

(d) To any book published abroad with the authorization of the author or copyright proprietor when imported under the circumstances stated in one of the four subdivisions following, that is to say:

First. When imported, not more than one copy at one time, for individual use and not for sale; but such privilege of importation shall not extend to a foreign reprint of a book by an American author copyrighted in the United States;

Second. When imported by the authority or for the use of the United States;

Third. When imported, for use and not for sale, not more than one copy of any such book in any one invoice, in good faith, by or for any society or institution incorporated for educational, literary, philosophical, scientific, or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning, or for any State, school, college, university, or free public library in the United States;

Fourth. When such books form parts of libraries or collections purchased en bloc for the use of societies, institutions, or libraries designated in the foregoing paragraph, or form parts of the libraries of personal baggage belonging to persons or families arriving from foreign countries and are not intended for sale: *Provided,* That copies imported as above may not lawfully be used in any way to violate the rights of the proprietor of the American copyright or annul or limit the copyright protection secured by this act, and such unlawful use shall be deemed an infringement of the copyright.

SEC. 32. That any and all articles prohibited importation by this act which are brought into the United States from any foreign country (except in the mails) shall be seized and forfeited by like proceedings as those provided by law for the seizure and condemnation of property imported into the United States in violation of the customs revenue laws. Such articles when forfeited shall be destroyed in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury or the court, as the case may be, shall direct: *Provided, however,* That all copies of authorized editions of copyright books imported in the mails or otherwise in violation of the provisions of this act may be exported and returned to the country of export whenever it is shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in a written application, that such importation does not involve willful negligence or fraud.

SEC. 33. That the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General are hereby empowered and required to make and enforce such joint rules and regulations as shall prevent the importation into the United States in the mails of articles prohibited importation by this act, and may require notice to be given to the Treasury Department or Post Office Department, as the case may be, by copyright proprietors or injured parties of the actual or contemplated importation of articles prohibited importation by this act, and which infringe the rights of such copyright proprietors or injured parties.

examination of the "English Catalogue," which records yearly the titles of the books published in Great Britain, with the recorded entries in our Copyright Office goes to show that less than one-tenth of the books produced in England have been republished in the United States and thus made available for American readers and students, and that the republication which has taken place has been mainly of popular works, such as novels, etc.

Ad interim protection inadequate

With a view to facilitate compliance with its typesetting stipulations, the act of March 4, 1909, provides that upon the deposit and registration in the Copyright Office of a copy of an English book, not later than 30 days after its publication in England, an ad interim protection for 30 days may be secured, and if an American edition of the book (type set in the United States) is *published* during these last 30 days, the copyright is extended to 28 years. During the eight years or more since the act of 1909 went into effect some 3,000 ad interim registrations have been made, or for about 300 different books each year. While these 30-day ad interim provisions may be advantageous and sufficient in the case of a few well-known authors having established relations with American publishers who are accustomed to republish English books, they are of little or no value to the new, unknown, or little-known English author who can not hold back the date of publication of his book in London, and who fails to secure promptly a publisher in the United States. The Copyright Office records clearly demonstrate that both 30-day terms are too short to be really helpful.

Failure to secure protection

In about 5 per cent of the applications received there has been failure to make deposit within the prescribed 30 days after first publication; and of the English books actually registered for ad interim protection hardly more than one-third have been finally republished in the United States. A certain proportion of the books which were reprinted, moreover, have not been published in the United States within the 30 days of the ad interim term and therefore have not fully complied with the law's requirement. It is to be observed that in all cases where the ad interim registration is followed by an American edition, two registrations must be made, two fees paid, and three copies, in all, of each book must be deposited.

Failure to republish in the U.S.

These special requirements of our copyright act—insertion of copyright notice, deposit of copies, and registration—are generally absent from foreign copyright legislation, being either not required at all, or only in part; but never as a condition precedent to the securing of copyright. They actually result, therefore, in barring foreign authors from securing copyright in the United States for the greater number of their literary productions.¹ *The obligatory formalities*

The foreign countries with which we have established copyright relations may be divided into three groups to indicate the different character of the protection secured and the practical variances upon which it is based. With the Central and South American States which have ratified the treaty of 1910, we have an agreement that the acknowledgment of copyright in a work by a citizen of any one country and its publication in that country with a notice of copyright shall secure its protection in all of the other signatory countries without further conditions or formalities. With the continental countries of Europe the protection secured in the United States by presidential proclamation depends upon the obligatory deposit of copies and compulsory registration, while in the case of Great Britain and the British self-governing dominions the protection securable in the United States is greatly circumscribed by the stringent conditions imposed which are often very difficult to comply with.

The above summary of our established international copyright relations indicates the need for amendment. Literary and artistic property protection in this country should be uniform and equal, with no differences or distinctions based upon the nationality of the author, and should be free from inequality in the conditions or formalities imposed upon the author or his publisher. *Amendment required*

The leading European countries, including all the foreign countries with which we have copyright relations, except Austria-Hungary, have joined in forming the International Copyright Union, based upon the conventions of Berne (1886), Paris (1896), and Berlin (1908). In the protection accorded *International Copyright Union*

¹ The "Bibliographie de la France" lists more than 5,000 books as published in France during the year 1916. Our "Catalogue of Copyright Entries" for books contains the titles of only 184 French works during the year 1916.

to the authors benefited by membership in this very practical and effective Union is seen the high-water mark of international literary-property protection. The authors of each country of the Union are guaranteed security for their works, by the terms of the convention creating the Union, in all the other countries of the Union without conditions or formalities of any kind. It has long been the desire of American authors to secure to themselves this literary world-citizenship by the entrance of the United States into the International Copyright Union, so that every citizen of the United States upon the publication of his work in his own country should thereby be assured of his complete control of it—of its republication, translation, dramatization, or other legitimate use—in all the other great countries of the world. This step forward probably can not be taken without antecedent copyright legislation by Congress to prepare the way. Meantime, in the convention of 1910 between the United States and Latin-American countries an attempt was made to secure effective international protection for intellectual productions free from troublesome conditions and formalities, and that treaty might possibly serve as a model for a similar convention between the United States and our allies, France, Belgium, and Italy, as well as other European countries.

*Convention of
1910 a possible
model*

*Amendment of
copyright relations
with Great Britain*

The present most urgent need is some remedy for the serious defects in our copyright relations with Great Britain. What should be accomplished is complete security, not only in Great Britain and the United States, but in all the British self-governing dominions as well, for all literary and artistic works by the authors of each of these countries, no matter in which country their works shall have been first produced.

In view of the new and important relations now established between the United States and Great Britain, the time is opportune for bringing about a more friendly and effectual union of all the English-speaking peoples of the world on a basis of mutual trust and equal consideration. Much might be achieved in this direction if a formal agreement could be entered into by the respective governments for the reciprocal security of literary and artistic productions based upon a broad and liberal treatment of the various questions

involved. Such a convention or treaty for the protection of intellectual property might go far toward cementing relations of inestimable and permanent value.

Respectively submitted.

THORVALD SOLBERG

Register of Copyrights

HERBERT PUTNAM

Librarian of Congress

EXHIBIT A—Statement of gross receipts, refunds, net receipts, and fees applied for fiscal year ending June 30, 1917

Month	Gross cash receipts	Refunds	Net receipts	Fees applied
1916				
July	\$9,626.43	\$219.07	\$9,407.36	\$6,861.75
August	8,583.41	240.80	8,342.61	10,743.75
September	7,845.27	129.81	7,715.46	8,800.50
October	9,381.96	252.25	9,129.71	9,290.30
November	8,342.13	167.42	8,174.71	8,531.70
December	11,465.42	258.86	11,206.56	9,077.30
1917				
January	12,921.47	186.20	12,735.27	10,555.95
February	8,100.36	196.90	7,903.46	8,659.45
March	10,297.11	230.68	10,066.43	9,989.55
April	9,161.95	268.54	8,893.41	9,110.45
May	8,501.26	267.53	8,233.73	9,032.90
June	9,581.74	160.25	9,421.49	9,423.80
Total	113,808.51	2,578.31	111,230.20	110,077.40
Balance brought forward from June 30, 1916				\$9,222.53
Net receipts July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917:				
Gross receipts			\$113,808.51	
Less amount refunded			2,578.31	
				<u>111,230.20</u>
Total to be accounted for				120,452.73
Copyright fees applied July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917				110,077.40
Balance carried forward to July 1, 1917:				
Trust funds			8,188.70	
Unfinished business			2,186.63	
				<u>120,452.73</u>

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EXHIBIT B.—Statement of fees paid into Treasury

Date	Check No.	Amount	Date	Check No.	Amount
1916			1917		
July 12.....	4575	\$1,000.00	Jan. 2.....	5508	\$1,800.00
July 17.....	4591	1,700.00	Jan. 5.....	5521	277.30
July 24.....	4649	1,800.00	Jan. 8.....	5531	1,700.00
July 31.....	4699	1,200.00	Jan. 15.....	5570	2,500.00
Aug. 5.....	4574	1,161.75	Jan. 22.....	5621	2,200.00
Aug. 7.....	4755	1,200.00	Jan. 29.....	5654	2,600.00
Aug. 14.....	4785	2,200.00	Feb. 3.....	5681	1,555.95
Aug. 21.....	4851	2,400.00	Feb. 5.....	5690	800.00
Aug. 28.....	4881	2,700.00	Feb. 12.....	5716	2,400.00
Sept. 5.....	4912	2,000.00	Feb. 19.....	5742	2,000.00
Sept. 7.....	4926	243.75	Feb. 26.....	5811	1,900.00
Sept. 11.....	4937	1,800.00	Mar. 6.....	5849	1,559.45
Sept. 18.....	4958	2,000.00	Mar. 12.....	5910	2,300.00
Sept. 25.....	4994	2,300.00	Mar. 19.....	5948	2,800.00
Oct. 2.....	5021	2,200.00	Mar. 26.....	5974	2,300.00
Oct. 5.....	5037	500.50	Apr. 2.....	6032	2,000.00
Oct. 9.....	5061	1,600.00	Apr. 6.....	6062	589.55
Oct. 16.....	5094	2,300.00	Apr. 9.....	6068	2,100.00
Oct. 23.....	5125	1,700.00	Apr. 16.....	6123	2,000.00
Oct. 30.....	5157	2,400.00	Apr. 23.....	6174	2,300.00
Nov. 4.....	5194	1,290.30	Apr. 30.....	6224	2,000.00
Nov. 6.....	5203	1,000.00	May 4.....	6254	710.45
Nov. 13.....	5221	2,100.00	May 7.....	6264	1,400.00
Nov. 20.....	5276	2,200.00	May 14.....	6318	2,100.00
Nov. 27.....	5304	1,700.00	May 21.....	6382	2,300.00
Dec. 4.....	5319	1,300.00	May 28.....	6446	2,100.00
Dec. 8.....	5352	231.70	June 4.....	6465	1,132.90
Dec. 11.....	5371	2,500.00	June 11.....	6494	2,000.00
Dec. 18.....	5406	2,400.00	June 18.....	6529	2,100.00
Dec. 26.....	5461	2,100.00	June 25.....	6570	2,300.00
			July 2.....	6602	2,400.00
			July 6.....	6610	623.80
			Total.....		110,077.40

EXHIBIT C—Record of applied fees

Month	Number of registrations, including certificate	Fees at \$1 each	Number of registrations, photograph, no certificate	Fees at 50 cents each	Number of renewal registrations	Fees at 50 cents each	Total number of registrations	Total fees for registrations
1916								
July.....	6,382	\$6,382.00	557	\$278.50	76	\$38.00	7,015	\$6,698.50
August.....	10,317	10,317.00	507	253.50	69	34.50	10,893	10,605.00
September.....	8,199	8,199.00	521	260.50	111	55.50	8,831	8,515.00
October.....	8,588	8,588.00	609	304.50	108	54.00	9,305	8,946.50
November.....	8,068	8,068.00	473	236.50	85	42.50	8,626	8,347.00
December.....	8,519	8,519.00	608	304.00	103	51.50	9,230	8,874.50
1917								
January.....	9,879	9,879.00	674	337.00	324	162.00	10,877	10,378.00
February.....	7,960	7,960.00	502	251.00	366	183.00	8,828	8,394.00
March.....	9,313	9,313.00	400	200.00	400	200.00	10,113	9,713.00
April.....	8,583	8,583.00	341	170.50	143	71.50	9,067	8,825.00
May.....	8,494	8,494.00	555	277.50	139	69.50	9,188	8,841.00
June.....	8,924	8,924.00	473	236.50	68	34.00	9,465	9,194.50
Total.....	103,226	103,226.00	6,220	3,110.00	1,992	996.00	111,438	107,332.00

Month	Copies of record	Fees at 50 cents each	Assignments and copies	Fees for assignments	Notice of user in re music	Fees for notice of user	Indexing transfers of proprietor	Fees at 10 cents each	Search fees	Total applied fees
1916										
July.....	92	\$46.00	58	\$96.00	24	\$7.75	10	\$1.00	\$12.50	\$6,861.75
August.....	33	16.50	66	107.00	24	8.25	35	3.50	3.50	10,743.75
September....	269	134.50	88	119.00	41	14.50	35	3.50	14.00	8,800.50
October.....	325	162.50	104	157.00	35	11.50	18	1.80	11.00	9,290.30
November.....	99	49.50	96	113.00	40	13.00	32	3.20	6.00	8,531.70
December....	126	63.00	87	120.00	31	11.00	18	1.80	7.00	9,077.30
1917										
January.....	100	50.00	94	101.00	39	14.25	7	.70	12.00	10,555.95
February.....	148	74.00	87	155.00	34	11.25	17	1.70	23.50	8,659.45
March.....	212	106.00	92	142.00	50	16.75	23	2.30	9.50	9,989.55
April.....	133	66.50	64	105.00	31	9.75	832	83.20	21.00	9,110.45
May.....	105	52.50	84	114.00	40	13.00	29	2.90	9.50	9,032.90
June.....	76	38.00	93	140.00	58	21.00	18	1.80	28.50	9,423.80
Total.....	1,718	859.00	1,013	1,469.00	447	152.00	1,074	107.40	158.00	110,077.40

EXHIBIT D—Comparative monthly statement of gross cash receipts, applied fees, number of registrations, daily averages, etc.

Month	Monthly receipts	Applied fees	Number of registrations and comparison with last year			
			Totals	Increase	Decrease	Daily average
1916						
July	\$9,626. 43	\$6,861. 75	7, 015		2,455	280
August	8,583. 41	10,743. 75	10,893	2,156		404
September	7,845. 27	8,800. 50	8,831	1,155		353
October	9,381. 96	9,290. 30	9,305		1,779	358
November	8,342. 13	8,531. 70	8,626		1,466	345
December	11,465. 42	9,077. 30	9,230		1,073	369
1917						
January	12,921. 47	10,555. 95	10,877	14		435
February	8,100. 36	8,659. 45	8,828		647	384
March	10,297. 11	9,989. 55	10,113	144		389
April	9,161. 95	9,110. 45	9,067	212		349
May	8,501. 26	9,032. 90	9,188		487	340
June	9,581. 74	9,423. 80	9,465		303	364
Total	113,808. 51	110,077. 40	111,438			

EXHIBIT E—Statement of gross cash receipts, yearly fees, number of registrations, etc., for 26 fiscal years

Year	Gross receipts	Yearly fees	Number of registrations	Increase in registrations	Decrease in registrations
1897-98.....	\$61,099.56	\$55,926.50	75,545	.....	.....
1898-99.....	64,185.65	58,267.00	80,968	5,423	.....
1899-1900.....	71,072.33	65,206.00	94,798	13,830	.....
1900-1901.....	69,525.25	63,687.50	92,351	.....	2,447
1901-2.....	68,405.08	64,687.00	92,978	627	.....
1902-3.....	71,533.91	68,874.50	97,979	5,001	.....
1903-4.....	75,302.83	72,629.00	103,130	5,151	.....
1904-5.....	80,440.56	78,058.00	113,374	10,244	.....
1905-6.....	82,610.92	80,198.00	117,704	4,330	.....
1906-7.....	87,384.31	84,685.00	123,829	6,125	.....
1907-8.....	85,042.03	82,387.50	119,742	.....	4,087
1908-9.....	87,085.53	83,816.75	120,131	389	.....
1909-10.....	113,662.83	104,644.95	109,074	.....	11,057
1910-11.....	113,661.52	109,913.95	115,198	6,124	.....
1911-12.....	120,149.51	116,685.05	120,931	5,733	.....
1912-13.....	118,968.26	114,980.60	119,495	.....	1,436
1913-14.....	122,636.92	120,219.25	123,154	3,659	.....
1914-15.....	115,594.55	111,922.75	115,193	.....	7,961
1915-16.....	115,663.42	112,986.85	115,967	774	.....
1916-17.....	113,808.51	110,077.40	111,438	.....	4,529
Total.....	1,837,833.48	1,759,853.55	2,162,979	.....	.....

NOTE.—Detailed statement for 18 fiscal years, 1897-98, etc., to 1914-15, by months, may be found in Annual Report of Register of Copyrights for year 1914-15 (pp. 177-178, Report of the Librarian of Congress for 1914-15).

EXHIBIT F—Table of registrations made during fiscal years 1911-12, 1912-13, 1913-14, 1914-15, 1915-16, and 1916-17, arranged by classes *

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Class A. Books (including pamphlets, leaflets, and contributions to periodicals):						
(a) Printed in the United States	26,540	26,784	28,591	29,704	31,312	32,364
(b) Printed abroad in a foreign language.....	2,294	2,369	2,860	1,843	1,276	914
(c) English books registered for ad interim copyright.....	452	419	440	379	309	274
Total.....	29,286	29,572	31,891	31,926	32,897	33,552
Class B. Periodicals (numbers).....	22,580	23,002	24,134	24,938	26,553	26,467
Class C. Lectures, sermons, addresses.....	106	185	159	142	157	159
Class D. Dramatic or dramaticomusical compositions....	3,767	3,700	3,957	3,797	3,223	3,067
Class E. Musical compositions.....	26,777	26,292	28,493	21,406	20,644	20,115
Class F. Maps.....	2,158	2,011	1,950	1,772	1,612	1,529
Class G. Works of art; models or designs.....	3,224	2,871	3,021	2,965	2,220	2,247
Class H. Reproductions of works of art.....	47	13	3	0	0	0
Class I. Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character.....	500	462	339	513	445	512
Class J. Photographs.....	13,498	12,778	10,390	10,523	10,626	7,564
Class K. Prints and pictorial illustrations.....	17,639	16,591	15,438	12,935	12,722	11,514*
Class L. Motion-picture photoplays.....		892	2,039	2,757	2,934	2,470
Class M. Motion pictures not photoplays.....		61	109	193	306	310
Renewals.....	1,349	1,065	1,231	1,326	1,628	1,992
Total.....	120,931	119,495	123,154	115,193	115,967	111,438

* For detailed statement of registrations made for fiscal years from 1901 to 1910-11 see Annual Report of Register of Copyrights for 1914-15.

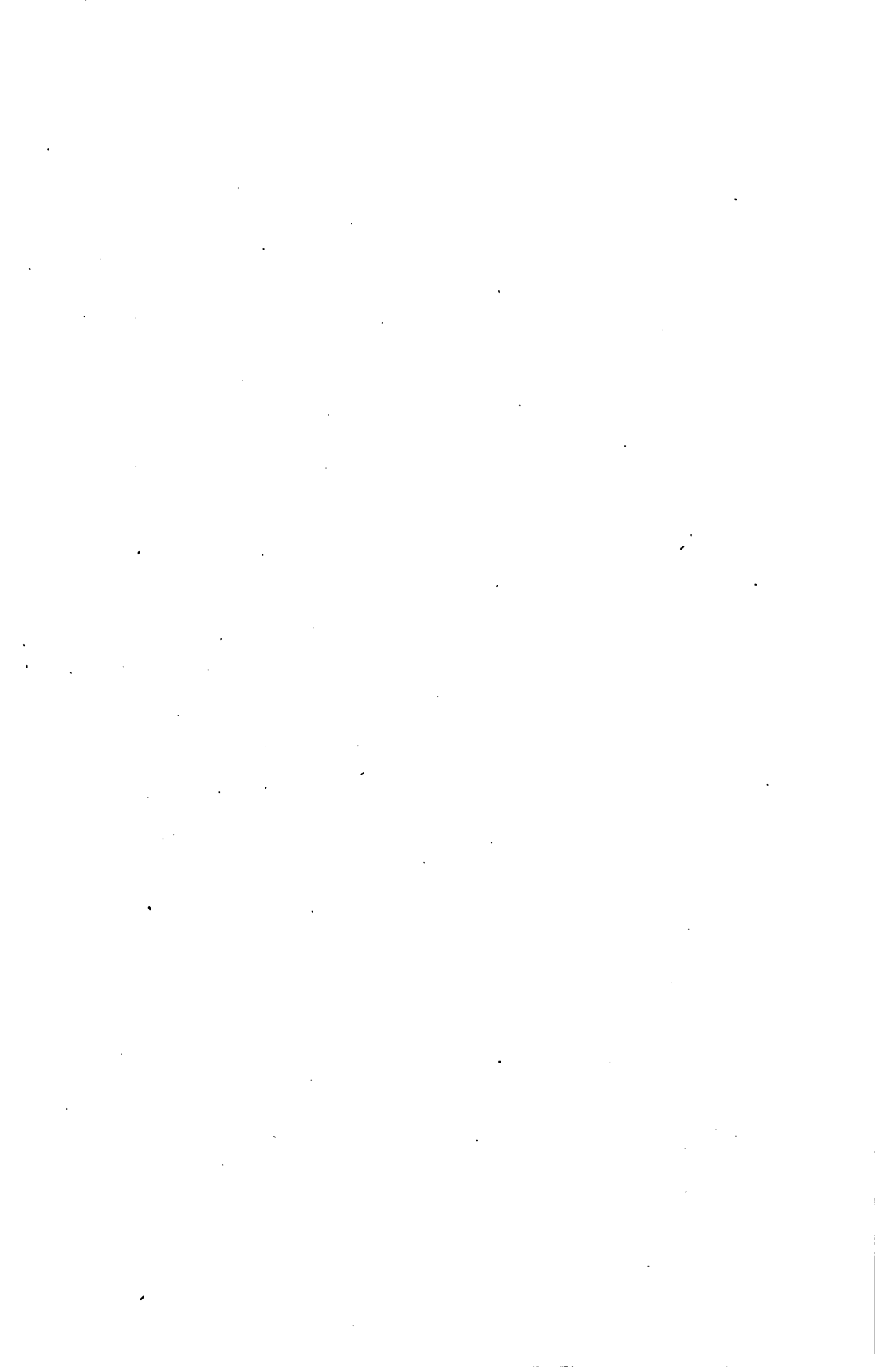
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EXHIBIT G—Table of articles deposited during 1914-15, 1915-16, and 1916-17

	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	Total, 1897-1917
1. Books:				
(a) Printed in the United States:				
Volumes.....	20, 296	20, 675	20, 708	.....
Pamphlets, leaflets, etc.	25, 696	25, 682	26, 910	.....
Contributions to newspapers and periodicals.....	6, 886	8, 251	9, 040	.....
	52, 878	54, 608	56, 658	.....
(b) Printed abroad in a foreign language..				
English works registered for ad in- terim copyright.....	1, 894	1, 197	931	.....
	380	299	274	.....
	55, 152	56, 104	57, 863	961, 700
2. Periodicals.....	49, 696	52, 922	53, 382	850, 294
3. Lectures, sermons, etc.....	142	157	159	1, 126
4. Dramatic or dramatico-musical composi- tions.....	4, 136	3, 610	3, 352	61, 631
5. Musical compositions.....	40, 437	33, 552	32, 045	886, 796
6. Maps.....	3, 530	3, 226	3, 058	71, 518
7. Works of art; models or designs.....	2, 969	2, 227	2, 247	60, 370
8. Reproductions of works of art.....	0	0	0	2, 030
8a. Chromos and lithographs.....				48, 712
9. Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character.....	682	646	814	4, 709
10. Photographs.....	19, 357	18, 785	13, 947	492, 438
11. Prints and pictorial illustrations.....	20, 811	19, 265	18, 031	359, 156
12. Motion-picture photoplays.....	6, 596	10, 784	10, 110	32, 924
13. Motion pictures not photoplays.....	259	524	619	1, 774
14. Miscellaneous (unclassified articles).....				778
15. Foreign books received under act of Mar. 3, 1905.....				2, 527
Total.....	203, 767	201, 802	195, 627	3, 838, 483

NOTE.—For detailed statement of articles deposited during fiscal years 1897-8 to 1912-13 see Annual Report of Register of Copyrights for 1914-15.



ADDENDUM I

NEW ZEALAND—LIVERPOOL, GOVERNOR—ORDER IN COUNCIL—COPYRIGHT

At the Government Building at Wellington, this second day of February, 1916 *New Zealand Order in Council, 1916*

Present: The Right Honorable W. F. Massey, P. C., presiding in council.

Whereas by section thirty-three of the Copyright Act, 1913 (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), the Governor may by Order in Council direct that the said Act (except such of the provisions thereof, if any, as may be specified in the Order) shall extend, *inter alia*—

(a) to literary, dramatic, musical, and artistic works, or any class thereof, the authors whereof were at the time of the making of the work subjects or citizens of a foreign country to which the Order relates, in like manner as if the authors were British subjects; *Subject matter of copyright*

(b) in respect of residence in a foreign country to which the Order relates, in like manner as if such residence were residence in New Zealand; *Residence*

And whereas it is desirable to provide protection within New Zealand for the unpublished works of citizens of the United States of America: *Unpublished works of U. S. citizens*

And whereas the Government of the United States of America has granted protection to works entitled to copyright under the provisions of Part I of the said Act, or has undertaken to grant protection so far as such protection does not already exist:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, doth hereby direct that the said Act (including the provisions as to the existing works) shall, subject to the provisions of the said Act and of this Order, apply— *New Zealand copyright act, 1913.*

(a) to literary, dramatic, musical, and artistic works the authors whereof were at the time of the making of the works citizens of the United States of America, in like manner as if the authors had been British subjects; *Subject matter of copyright*

(b) in respect of residence in the United States of America, in like manner as if such residence had been residence in New Zealand; *Residence*

Provided that—

(i) the term of copyright within New Zealand shall not exceed that conferred by the law of the United States of America; *Term of copyright*

(ii) the enjoyment of the rights conferred by this Order shall be subject to the accomplishment of the conditions and formalities prescribed by the law of the United States of America; *Conditions and formalities*

(iii) in the application to existing works of the provisions of section thirty-two of the Copyright Act, 1913, the commencement of this Order *Existing works*

shall be substituted for the 1st of July, 1913, in paragraph (b) of subsection (1).

Effective Dec. 1, 1916 This Order in Council shall come into operation on the first day of December, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

J. F. ANDREWS

Clerk of the Executive Council

ADDENDUM II

COPYRIGHT—NEW ZEALAND

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

U. S. copyright act of Mar. 4, 1909

Whereas it is provided by the Act of Congress of March 4, 1909, entitled "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Acts Respecting Copyright," that the provisions of said Act, "so far as they secure copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, shall include only compositions published and copyrighted after this Act goes into effect, and shall not include the works of a foreign author or composer unless the foreign state or nation of which such author or composer is a citizen or subject grants, either by treaty, convention, agreement, or law, to citizens of the United States similar rights";

Sec. 1 (e). Mechanical musical reproduction

Sec. 8. Foreign authors who may secure protection

And whereas it is further provided that the copyright secured by the Act shall extend to the work of an author or proprietor who is a citizen or subject of a foreign state or nation, only upon certain conditions set forth in section 8 of said Act, to wit:

Alien author domiciled in U. S.

(a) When an alien author or proprietor shall be domiciled within the United States at the time of the first publication of his work; or

Countries granting reciprocal rights

(b) When the foreign State or nation of which such author or proprietor is a citizen or subject grants, either by treaty, convention, agreement, or law, to citizens of the United States the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as to its own citizens, or copyright protection substantially equal to the protection secured to such foreign author under this Act or by treaty; or when such foreign State or nation is a party to an international agreement which provides for reciprocity in the granting of copyright, by the terms of which agreement the United States may, at its pleasure, become a party thereto;

Proclamation of the President

And whereas it is also provided by said section that "The existence of the reciprocal conditions aforesaid shall be determined by the President of the United States, by proclamation made from time to time as the purposes of this Act may require";

New Zealand act, 1913

And whereas there has been received from the Government of Great Britain satisfactory official assurance that the Government of New Zealand has issued an Order in Council, effective December 1, 1916, providing that the existing copyright law of that country, including

the provisions as to existing works, shall, subject to the provisions of the said law and of the said Order, apply—

(a) To literary, dramatic, musical, and artistic works the authors whereof were at the time of the making of the works citizens of the United States of America, in like manner as if the authors had been British subjects; *Subject matter of copyright*

(b) In respect of residence in the United States of America, in like manner as if such residence had been residence in New Zealand. *Residence*

Provided that—

(i) The term of copyright within New Zealand shall not exceed that conferred by the law of the United States of America: *Term of copyright*

(ii) The enjoyment of the rights conferred by this Order shall be subject to the accomplishment of the conditions and formalities prescribed by the law of the United States of America: *Formalities and conditions*

(iii) In the application to existing works of the provisions of section 32 of the Copyright Act, 1913, the commencement of this Order shall be substituted for the 1st July, 1913, in paragraph (b) of subsection (1). *Existing works*

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do declare and proclaim that one of the alternative conditions specified in sections 1 (e) and 8 (b) of the Act of March 4, 1909, now exists and is fulfilled and since December 1, 1916, has been fulfilled in respect to the citizens of New Zealand, and that such citizens are entitled to all the benefits of section 1 (e) of the said Act, including "copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work" in the case of all musical compositions by composers of New Zealand which have been published since December 1, 1916, and have been duly registered for copyright in the United States. *Proclamation*
Effective Dec. 1, 1916

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 9th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-first. *Date of proclamation, Feb. 9, 1917*

[SEAL.]

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING

Secretary of State

APPENDIX III
MANUSCRIPTS AND BROADSIDES

I. GIFTS, 1916-17

- From Samuel Hopkins Adams, New York:
Signals to and from the U. S. S. *Lackawanna* in Mobile Bay and elsewhere during the Civil War. (2 pieces, in pencil)
- From M. Catherine Allen, Mount Lebanon, N. Y.:
Shaker broadside, advertisement of fulling mill at South Union Logan County, Ky.
- From William Beer, Howard Memorial Library, New Orleans, La.:
Account of military proceedings from Dec. 23, 1814, to Jan. 18, 1815, including the battle of New Orleans. Typewritten copy of a contemporary (?) account.
- From W. K. Bixby, St. Louis, Mo.:
Typewritten copy of letter from the Secretary of State to Jonathan Russell, 1811, Jan. 22, and copy of resolution and Act of Congress, 1811, Jan. 15, regarding Florida.
- From Dr. Franklin R. Blake, Calipatria, Cal.:
Returns of detachments from the 1st and 2d Vermont militia regiments, 1812, July.
- From George H. Calvert, Washington, D. C.:
Letters to Charles B. Calvert from James B. Clay, 1853, Jan.; Thomas H. Clay, 1853, Mar.; and Thomas Ritchie, 1853, Sept.
- From George Cuthbert Carter, Leesburg, Va.:
Miscellaneous letters to "Councillor" Robert Carter, of Nomini Hall, 1768-98 (20 pieces) and 7 note books of his religious writings.
- From Miss Eleanor S. Cohen, Baltimore, Md.:
Letter of Robert Fulton to Solomon Etting, 1814, Nov. (Deposit.)
- From G. Cusachs, New Orleans, La.:
Miscellaneous currency notes issued by mercantile firms in New Orleans in 1862 (9 pieces)
- From Miss Harriet F. Donaldson, West River P. O., Anne Arundel county, Md.:
Orders of Admiral David G. Farragut for the blockade of the Mississippi, 1862, April; for running the Mississippi forts below New Orleans, 1862, April; for running the batteries at Vicksburg, 1862, June 25, and for the fleet formation for the battle of Mobile Bay, 1864, August 4. Also Henry Haywood Bell's report of the action in running the forts below New Orleans, 1862, April; Letter from the Secretary of the Navy congratulating Farragut for the New Orleans victory, 1862, May; S. Phillips Lee's orders to Capt. Edward Donaldson, 1862, May; Thomas J. Page's address to the officers of the U. S. S. *Water Witch*, 1853, April.

From W. W. Galt and Hugh Blair Grigsby Galt, executors of Mary B. Galt, Norfolk, Va.:

Docket of cases in the Lunenburg Court, Virginia, 1763-4 (1 vol.):

Hugh Blair Grigsby's genealogical memoranda and notes, historical compositions, etc., on early United States history. (Deposit.)

From Miss Ada Gilman, Washington, D. C.:

Two theatrical playbills of the Boston Museum, 1869-71.

From Miss Annie Sheldon Grant, Providence, R. I.:

Note from George Bancroft to Miss Annie Sheldon Grant, 1889, March.

From Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, Great Barrington, Mass.:

Two letters from Oliver Wolcott to his wife, 1804, July. (Photo. copies.)

From Oliver C. Hill, Waterbury, Conn.:

Broadside of a compendium of English grammar by William L. Fenton.

From Miss Cordelia Jackson, Washington, D. C.:

Address of Samuel Chase to the voters of Anne Arundel county, 1786, October; Maryland Temperance Herald's appeal, 1849. Broad-sides.

From Mrs. James M. Lawton, New York City:

Miscellaneous papers of Major Robert Anderson: Evolutions of batteries, 1840; instructions for siege, garrison and sea-coast artillery, 1843; letter-book, 1856-9, while acting as inspector of iron at Trenton, N. J.; Col. Duncan Lamont Clinch's order and letter books, Fort King, Fla., 1834-36 (3 vols.), also a list of negroes and their value at his plantation near St. Mary's, Georgia.

From W. H. Lowdermilk & Co., Washington, D. C.:

Miscellaneous papers of Peter Force, 1824-32 (25 pieces)

From Hon. George B. McClellan, Princeton, N. J.:

Additions to the papers of Gen. George B. McClellan.

From Charles F. McIntosh, Norfolk, Va.:

Papers of John Loyall Saunders, 1844-47 (1 vol.)

From Douglas C. McMurtrie, New York:

Broadside of the last three paragraphs of President Wilson's war message to Congress, [1917, April 2].

From W. L. Maury, Houston, Texas:

Letter from Matthew Fontaine Maury to John Minor Maury, 1867, July.

From Miss Margaret Miller, Princeton, N. J.:

Miscellaneous correspondence, note-books, etc., of the New Jersey Colonization Society, 1852-1890 (9 vols. and 24 pieces)

From Hon. Duane Mowry, Milwaukee, Wis.:

Letters to James R. Doolittle from the Governor of Utah, 1865, Dec.; John Pope, 1865, April, and Winfield S. Hancock, 1872, Jan. (3 pieces).

From Northwestern University Library, Evanston, Ill.:

Facsimile of the Declaration of Independence of Venezuela, 1811.

- From Francis H. Parsons, Washington, D. C.:
Page from land record book of Charles City county, Va., 1700, June.
- From P. Lee Phillips, Washington, D. C.:
Transcript of record in case of A. T. Stewart & Co. vs. Meyer Sonneborn before the United States Supreme Court, 1876, Feb.
- From Dr. William M. Polk, New York:
Military orders and letters to and from General Leonidas Polk, 1861-1864 (29 pieces.)
- From Miss Sarah H. Porter, Washington, D. C.:
Facsimile of the Declaration of Independence [1823] on parchment from the original plate. Blank form, on parchment, of enrolled act of the United States Congress.
- From Lt. Col. Samuel Reber, Washington, D. C.:
Letter book record of semi-official letters of General William T. Sherman, 1866-1881. 2 vols. (Deposit.) Memorandum on the introduction of the telegraph into Japan by the Perry Expedition of 1854, by Lt. Col. Reber.
- From Mrs. B. A. Reynolds, Vienna, Va.:
Writ to the sheriff of Greene County, State of Franklin, 1787, May.
- From R. A. Rice, Washington, D. C.:
Venetian broadside—"Modo dell' elezione del serenissimo Principe Di Venezia" [xvi century].
- From Miss Isabel Rives, Washington, D. C.:
Letter from Henry A. Wise to John C. Rives, 1842, Feb.
- From A. G. Robinson, Washington, D. C.:
Letter from General Leonard Wood to the Senate committee on relations with Cuba, 1903, March. Carbon copy of typewritten original, signed in ms. on each page by General Wood.
- From William E. Safford, Washington, D. C.:
Historia de las islas Marianas by Felipe de La Corte y Ruano Calderon, 1870.
Proceedings of the Washington Botanic Society, 1817-1826. 1 vol.
- From Surgeon General's Office Library, Army Medical Museum, Washington, D. C.:
James Craik's account against George Steptoe and Lawrence Washington for board, 1790, and James Craik & Son's account against George Steptoe Washington for medicines. (Deposit.)
- From the Survivors Association, 77th Regiment, New York Volunteers, Saratoga Springs, New York:
Annual reports of the Survivors Association, 1893-1907 (14 broadsides and newspaper reprints.)
- From Hon. Oswald Tilghman, Easton, Md.:
Indenture of land transfer from the trustees of Charles Carroll, of land in the proposed town of Carrollsburg, Maryland, 1772, May, to Thomas Ringgold, jr.
- From War College Library, War Department, Washington, D. C.:
Treatise on military tactics or description of the Seven Years War, by Henri Jomini, 1806. 4 vol. (Deposit.)

From Miss Maud Washburn, Portland, Me.:

Miscellaneous letters to Israel Washburn, 1854-1885. (About 250 pieces.)

From H. T. Wickham, Richmond, Va.:

Miscellaneous letters and papers relating to John Taylor—Letter from Taylor to William Woodford, 1778, May; Taylor's biographical sketch of John Penn and Edmund Pendleton's biographical sketch of Taylor. (Typewritten copies.)

II. GENERAL LIST OF ACCESSIONS, 1916-17

•UNITED STATES

Army:

Returns of detachments from the 1st and 2d Vermont militia regiments, 1812, July. (2 pieces.)

Congress:

Receipt books of the Secretary of the Senate for pay and mileage of Senators, 1814-1836. 15 vols.; blank form, parchment, of enrolled act.

Navy:

Memorandum book of quarter-bill, crew stations, gun crews, etc., on the U. S. frigate *United States* [1809]; Henry Haywood Bell's report of the action in running the forts below New Orleans. 1862, April; S. Phillips Lee's orders to Capt. Edward Donaldson, 1862, May; Thomas J. Page's address to the officers of the U. S. S. *Water Witch*, 1853, April; David G. Farragut's orders for the blockade of the Mississippi, and for running the forts below New Orleans, 1862, April; for running the batteries at Vicksburg, 1862, June 25, and for the fleet formation at the battle of Mobile Bay, 1864, Aug.; signals from the flagship *Hartford* to the U. S. S. *Lackawanna* and from the U. S. S. *Brooklyn* to the *Lackawanna*, 1864, Aug., in Mobile Bay.

Navy Department:

Letter from the Secretary of the Navy congratulating Farragut on his victory at New Orleans, 1862, May.

Revolution:

Jonathan Grant's bill of exchange on account of the Royal Artillery, 1777, Dec.; Thomas Procter's account against the State of Pennsylvania, 1776-1780.

State Department:

Letter from the Secretary of State to Jonathan Russell, 1811, Jan. 22, and resolution and Act of Congress, 1811, Jan. 15, regarding Florida. (Typewritten copies.)

Treasury Department:

Appropriations for the pay of the Army, 1812-17, 1 vol.; Reports of the Comptroller of the Treasury on unsettled accounts, 1822-23 (printed tables with ms. corrections, 2 vols.).

War of 1812:

Battle of New Orleans, Account of the military proceedings from Dec. 23, 1814, to Jan. 18, 1815. (Typewritten.)

INDIVIDUAL STATES

Georgia:

Miscellaneous land deeds and transfers, 1781-1855 (11 pieces).

Kentucky:

Writ to the sheriff of Greene county of the State of Franklin, 1787, May.

Maryland:

Indenture of land transfer from the trustees of Charles Carroll to Thomas Ringgold, jr., of a parcel of land in the proposed town of Carrollsburg, 1772, May.

Massachusetts:

Sundry papers relating to the towns of Northampton, Hadley, and others, from early colonial times down to 1820 (about 270 pieces).

New Jersey:

Minutes of proceedings of the Jersey City Atheneum, 1857-60, 1 vol.; Muster rolls of Company K, 7th New Jersey Volunteers, 1862-4 (10 pieces).

Virginia:

Miscellaneous papers relating to Virginia during the colonial period, 1695-1760, to the College of William and Mary, ecclesiastical affairs, etc. (about 350 pieces); Paul Carrington's docket of cases in the Lunenburgh court, 1763-4, 1 vol.; Sheriff's account book of clerk and parish levies for Truro parish, 1797, kept by William Millan, 1 vol.

Washington, D. C.:

Proceedings of the Washington Botanic Society, 1817-26, 1 vol.; Two tickets of the Washington City Canal Lottery, signed by Daniel Carroll, of Duddington; Tax lists of the 1st and 2d wards and the 1st and 6th wards, 1835, 2 vols.

MISCELLANEOUS

Account books:

Day books of a merchant of Goochland Courthouse, 1833-76, 3 vols.

Murdoch, James & Co. Journal of accounts kept at Pittsylvania and Halifax counties, Virginia, 1773-75, 1 vol.

Woolman & Potts. Day book of grocery firm in Philadelphia, 1759-62 and continued from 1809 to 1824 by William Woolman as a miscellaneous account book of surveys and legal expenses, 1 vol.

America, British Colonies in:

Letter book of the British Secretary of State for the Colonies of his correspondence with the Governor of West Florida, 1770-74, 1 vol.

America, Spanish Colonies in:

Historia de la Florida (Typewritten copy of Ms. 2999, Madrid, Pulgar's *Historia*, etc., Chap. 7.) A continuation of the expedition to Florida after the death of Hernando De Soto by Luis Moscoso de Alvarado, 7 pp.; Trial of Alvar Nufiez Cabeza de Vaca, accusations, arguments, etc. [1547?] (Copies made for Buckingham Smith?), 32 pp. In Spanish accompanied by map of Texas, Mexico, Lower California, etc., showing de Vaca's journey; Official civil dispatches from the Governors of Louisiana to the Captain General of Cuba, 1766-91 (Photo. prints of originals in the Archives of the Indies, Seville, Spain. 2989 prints.

Colonization Society:

Miscellaneous correspondence, note books, etc., and minutes of the proceedings of the New Jersey Colonization Society, 1852-1890 (About 24 pieces, letters, etc., 1879-1892). 9 vols. and 24 pieces.

Currency:

Miscellaneous private currency notes issued by mercantile firms of New Orleans, Louisiana, as money in 1862. (9 pieces.)

Journals and Diaries:

Butler, Nathaniel, 1639-40. Recent copy from Sloane Ms. 758, ff. 143-175.

Claiborne, W. H. Diary, 1864-5; also Common Place book, 1854-7.

Garrett, Henry A. Diary, 1861-7; also Common Place book, 1867. Indians. Fragment of a diary of a captive among the New England Indians, 1755-6.

Mariana Islands:

Historia de las islas Marianas by Felipe de La Corte y Ruano Calderon, 1870.

Military Science:

A treatise on military tactics or a description of the Seven Years War, 1806, by Henri Jomini. 4 vols.

Orderly Books:

Fenno, John. 1775, April-August. (Photostat print from original in the Massachusetts Historical Society.)

PERSONAL

Abbott, Samuel. Letter book, 1862-77. 1 vol.

Anderson, Robert. Letter book, 1856-9, while acting as inspector of iron at Trenton, N. J.; Evolutions of batteries, 1840, 1 vol.; Instructions for siege, garrison, and sea-coast artillery, 1843, 1 vol.

Bancroft, George. Note to Miss Annie Sheldon Grant, 1889, March.

Bell, William H. Letter to Dr. Charles Allen, 1861, April.

Buchanan, James M. Letters from James Buchanan, J. C. Calhoun, Francis Pickens, R. M. Saunders, Beverly Tucker, and others, 1844-73. (11 pieces.)

- Carter, Robert. "Councillor Carter of Nomini Hall." Letter books and account books, 1759-1805, 16 vols.; Miscellaneous letters, 1768-98 (20 pieces); note books of religious writings, 7 vols.
- Claiborne, John Francis Hamtramck. Papers, 1818-85.
- Claus, Daniel. Papers, 1716-1777. 1 vol. (Photostat prints.)
- Clay, Henry. Letters to Nicholas Biddle, 1825, May and June; to Mr. Cowperthwait, 1838, March, and to Masters Martin and H. C. Duralde, his grandsons, 1836, Sep.
- Clay, James B. Letter to Charles B. Calvert, 1853, Jan.
- Clay, Thomas H. Letter to Charles B. Calvert, 1853, March.
- Clinch, Duncan Lamont. Order and letter books at Fort King, Fla., 1834-36; list of negroes and their value at his plantation near St. Mary's, Ga.
- Craik, James and Son. Account against George Steptoe Washington for medicines and an account of James Craik against George Steptoe and Lawrence Washington for board, 1790, receipted to George Augustine Washington.
- Crawford, Samuel W. Miscellaneous papers, 1861-92. (46 pieces.)
- Crawford, William H. Letter to John Milledge, 1812, May; letters from James Monroe, Jonathan Russell, Nathaniel Macon, Richard Rush, Christopher Hughes, and others, 1813-30, one letter from Crawford and Hughes' account of the Ghent treaty negotiations, Aug., 1814. (35 pieces in all.)
- Donelson, Andrew Jackson. Papers.
- Doolittle, James R. Letters from Charles Durkee and others, 1865, Dec.; Winfield S. Hancock, 1872, Jan.; John Pope, 1865, April.
- Force, Peter. Miscellaneous papers, 1824-32. (25 pieces.)
- Fulton, Robert. Letter to Solomon Etting, 1814, Nov.
- Gayarré, Charles. Letter to Prof. Dimitry [n. d.]
- Gibbes, Lewis R. Papers, 1793-1893, including also a small number of papers of James McBride, 1808-17.
- Grigsby, Hugh Blair. Genealogical memoranda, historical composition, notes, etc., on early United States history. (About 100 pages.)
- Jefferson, Thomas. Farm book, 1776-1822; Garden book, 1766-1824. (Photostat prints of the original.)
- Kerr, John Bozman. Memoir of Daniel Carroll of Rock Creek.
- Loubies, Charles. Letter book, 1790-99. 1 vol.
- McClellan, George B. Additions to the McClellan Papers. (5 pieces.)
- Madison, Dorothy Payne. Album of visitor's cards.
- Madison, James. Miscellaneous papers, 1787-1836. (About 43 pieces.)
- Marshall, John. Letter to Charles Lee, 1797, Nov.
- Maury, Matthew Fontaine. Letter to John Minor Maury, 1867, July.
- Mills, Robert. Miscellaneous letters and papers, 1808-54. (9 pieces.)
- Morris, Robert. Miscellaneous papers. (About 180 pieces.)
- Nicholas, Wilson Cary. Miscellaneous papers, 1763-1820.
- Peabody, C. H. & Co. Letter book and journal of accounts, 1831-34, 2 vols.

- Poinsett, Joel R. Miscellaneous drafts and memoranda on South American countries, journal of journey to Rio Janeiro and elsewhere, the Buenos Ayres revolution, notes on Peru, Chile, etc., 1810-12 (7 pkgs.) Also memorandum book on the construction of the Columbia and Saluda Canal and miscellaneous papers of the office of the Board of Public Works of South Carolina while Poinsett was president of the board, 1820-21.
- Polk, Leonidas. Letters to and from, military orders, etc., 1861-64. (29 pieces.)
- Pontcadeuc, Count Jean Florian Jolly de. Letters, 1801-17. (37 pieces.)
- Reber, Samuel. Memorandum on the introduction of the telegraph into Japan by the Perry expedition of 1854.
- Ritchie, Thomas. Letter to Charles B. Calvert, 1853, Sep.
- Saunders, John Loyall. Papers, 1844-47. (About 400 pieces.)
- Sherman, William T. Semi-official letters sent, 1866-81. 2 vols.
- Stewart, A. T., & Co. Transcript of record in case of A. T. Stewart & Co. vs. Meyer Sonneborn before the U. S. Supreme Court, 1876, Feb.
- Taylor, John. Miscellaneous papers; letter to William Woodford, 1778, May, biographical sketch of John Penn, of Virginia, and Edmund Pendleton's biographical sketch of Taylor. (Typewritten copies.)
- Taylor, William H. Letter to R. H. Anderson, 1864, June.
- Thomson, Charles. Miscellaneous papers. (About 178 pieces.)
- Thwoat, James, sr., and Mary Batt. Record of deed of land in Charles City county, Virginia, to Matthew Sturdivant, 1700, June.
- Trist, Nicholas P. Additional papers, 1810-67.
- Washburn, Israel. Miscellaneous letters to, 1854-1885. (About 250 pieces.)
- Washington, Bushrod. Letters from Lafayette, John Marshall, Richard Peters, jr., and Smith Thompson, 1816-26. (10 pieces.)
- Wise, Henry A. Letter to John C. Rives, 1842, Feb.
- Wolcott, Oliver. Two letters to his wife, 1804, July. (Photo. copies.)
- Wood, Leonard. Letter to the Senate Committee on relations with Cuba, 1903, March. (Carbon of typewritten original, signed in ms. by Wood on each page, 64 pp., incomplete.)
- Woolman, Burr. Letter book of letters to and from Almy & Brown, 1812-16.

BROADSIDES

Continental Congress:

Circular letter urging attendance of delegates [n. d.]; Declaration of Independence. (Facsimile on parchment.)

France:

War posters, official bulletins, notices, etc. (About 100 pieces.)

Great Britain:

Miscellaneous pieces, 1783-1798; Parliament act for preventing vexatious suits for debts contracted in America previous to the treaty of peace with the United States, 1787; Various forms, blanks, etc., of the British prisoners of war book scheme, for supplying books to British prisoners in Germany, 1917.

Illinois:

"Senator Douglas's speech on the War," 1861, May.

Italy:

"Modo dell' elezione del serenissimo Principe Di Venezia"
[xvi century].

Kentucky:

A Shaker advertisement of a fulling mill, South Union, Logan county, Ky.

Maine:

New Year Address of the Portland Transcript Carrier [n. d.].

Maryland:

Miscellaneous, 1781; Samuel Chase to the Voters of Anne Arundel county, 1786, Oct.; Maryland Temperance Herald Appeal, 1849.

Massachusetts:

Miscellaneous photostat prints of broadsides, 1693-1861 (52 pieces); Colonial and Revolutionary proclamations, antislavery broadsides, etc., 1762-1852 (11 pieces); Miscellany, 1775-1826 (21 pieces); Newburyport, trading vessels to West Indies not to be seized, 1794, April; Boston Anti-Slavery Fair [1841]; Presidential and statistical chart.

New Hampshire:

Portsmouth, City Council, joint resolution on death of Abraham Lincoln, 1865, Apr.

New York:

Funeral anthem for Samuel Cooper, 1784, Jan.; Protest of the Legislature, 1812, March; Union College, Philomathean anniversary, 1815, Dec.; Ode for Erie Canal celebration, 1825, Nov.; Annual reports of the Survivors Association, 77th Regiment New York Volunteers, 1893-1907 (14 pieces); last three paragraphs of President Wilson's war message to Congress [1917, Apr. 2].

Pennsylvania:

Philadelphia, late and highly important intelligence from France [1811], Apr.; Thomas H. Benton's correspondence with the committee of invitation to a public dinner in Philadelphia, 1835, Nov.; Compendium of English grammar and miscellaneous broadsides, 1835-9.

Songs:

Chap ballads of Ralph Hodgson (7 pieces).

South America:

Bolivian broadsides, 1841-76 (About 69 pieces).

Venezuela, Declaration of Independence, 1811, July (Facsimile).

Spain:

Miscellaneous broadsides, 1783.

Theatrical play bills:

Two programs of the Boston Museum, 1869-71.

United States:

Miscellaneous antislavery, Civil War, political and other broadsides (88 pieces).

Virginia:

To the members of the general council of the Protestant Episcopal Church South [1865, Sept. ?].

West Indies:

Haytien-Union Methodist Aid Society and miscellaneous broadsides.

III. LIST OF TRANSCRIPTS FROM MANUSCRIPTS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM: THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE: FULHAM PALACE LIBRARY: AND THE LIBRARY OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGA- TION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS

BRITISH MUSEUM:

Selections from the following volumes:

Additional Manuscripts:

Newcastle Papers: Official correspondence of Thomas Pelham Holles, Duke of Newcastle.

(Diplomatic Correspondence.)

32758 Vol. LXXIII. Sept.-21 Oct., 1728.

32759 Vol. LXXIV. 22 Oct.-Dec., 1728.

(General Correspondence.)

32974 Vol. CCLXXXIX. 15 Feb.-20 Apr., 1766.

32975 Vol. CCXC. 21 Apr.-June, 1766.

32976 Vol. CCXCI. July-Aug., 1766.

32977 Vol. CCXCII. Sept.-20 Nov., 1766.

32978 Vol. CCXCIII. 21 Nov.-Dec., 1766.

32979 Vol. CCXCIV. Jan., 1767.

32980 Vol. CCXCV. Feb.-Mar., 1767.

32981 Vol. CCXCVI. Apr.-15 May, 1767.

32982 Vol. CCXCVII. 16 May-June, 1767.

32983 Vol. CCXCVIII. 1-21 July, 1767.

32984 Vol. CCXCIX. 22 July-Aug., 1767.

32985 Vol. CCC. Sept.-14 Oct., 1767.

32986 Vol. CCCI. 15 Oct.-14 Nov., 1767.

32987 Vol. CCCII. 16 Nov.-Dec., 1767.

[32988 and 32989: no American material found.]

32990 Vol. CCCV. May-19 Aug., 1768.

32991 Vol. CCCVI. 20 Aug.-24 Nov., 1768.

32992 Vol. CCCVII. Undated.

(Papers relating to personal matters, the greater number being petitions and memorials which passed through the hands of the Duke of Newcastle; 1603-1814. Four Volumes.)

33055 Vol. II (CCCLXX). 1752-1761.

33056 Vol. III (CCCLXXI). 1762-1814.

33057 Vol. IV (CCCLXXII). Undated.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE:

Colonial Office, Class 5:

Vol. 1316, [old Board of Trade, Virginia, 13]

Volume lettered: O 1-178. Years 1708-1715. [Letters and enclosures to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations from Governor Alexander Spotswood and others; including Orders in Council, Minutes of Council, Indian treaties, reports on quit rents and the tobacco trade, etc.]

Vol. 1317, [old Board of Trade, Virginia, 14]

Volume lettered: P 1-103. Years 1715-1717. [Contents similar to Vol. 1316]

Vol. 1319, [old Board of Trade, Virginia, 16]

Volume lettered: Virginia, Bundle Q. No. 1-No. 94. Years 1720-1726. [Letters and enclosures to the Lords Commissioners from Governors Alexander Spotswood and Hugh Drysdale, and others; including lists of land grants, accounts of quit rents, papers relating to the controversy between Drysdale and Spotswood over land grants, etc.]

Vol. 1320 [old Board of Trade, Virginia, 17]

Volume lettered: R 1-60. Years 1726-1727. [Letters and enclosures to the Lords Commissioners from Governor Drysdale and others; including accounts of stores, quit rents and revenue from tobacco tax, list of civil officers in Virginia, 1726, lists of ships importing slaves, papers relating to Col. Spotswood's lands in Virginia and his controversy with Governor Drysdale, etc.]

Vol. 1321, [old Board of Trade, Virginia, 18]

Volume lettered: Virginia, Bundle R, Nos. 61-118 inclusive. Years 1727-1729. [Letters and enclosures to the Lords Commissioners from Governor William Gooch and others; including the journal of the proceedings of the Surveyors for determining the bounds between Virginia and Carolina, accounts of quit rents, etc.]

Vol. 1322 [old Board of Trade, Virginia, 19]

Volume lettered: Virginia, Bundle R, Nos. 119-178. Years 1729-1732. [Letters and enclosures to the Lords Commissioners from Governor William Gooch and others; including the journal of the Commissioners for settling the bounds between Virginia and Carolina, list of civil officers in Virginia, 1729, including President and professors of the College of William and Mary, and an account of disbursements for the journey of Governor Spotswood and Commissioners to New York for the Albany Treaty of 1722]

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE—Continued.

Colonial Office, Class 5—Continued.

Vol. 1323, [old Board of Trade, Virginia, 20]

Volume lettered: Bundle S, 1-56. Years 1732-1735, and one document dated 1724. [Letters and enclosures to the Lords Commissioners from Governor William Gooch and others; including Orders in Council, Proclamations by Governor Gooch, accounts of revenue from tobacco tax and quit rents, Acts of Assembly and reports of Francis Fane thereon.]

Vol. 1324, [old Board of Trade, Virginia, 21]

Volume lettered: T, Nos. 1-61. Years 1736-1740. [Contents similar to those of Volume 1323, but includes also Lord Fairfax's commissions to Commissioners for determining boundaries of his land, and various grants, deeds, depositions, etc., connected with the case.]

Vol. 1325, [old Board of Trade, Virginia, 22]

Volume lettered: Virginia, Bundle V, Nos. 1-35. Years 1740-1743. [Contents similar to those of Volume 1323, but includes also documents relating to Indian affairs, and letters and petitions from Robert Dinwiddie, Surveyor General of Customs in the Southern District.]

Vol. 1326, [old Board of Trade, Virginia, 23]

Years 1743-1747. [Contents similar to those of Volume 1323, but includes also the account of the Commissioners for running the boundary of Lord Fairfax's grant. 1747.]

Vol. 1327, [old Board of Trade, Virginia, 24]

Volume lettered: W, 1-121. Years 1748-1753. [Letters and enclosures to the Lords Commissioners from Governors William Gooch, Thomas Lee, Lewis Burwell, and Robert Dinwiddie, including Orders in Council, Acts of Assembly and Sir Mathew Lamb's reports on them, accounts of revenue from tobacco tax and quit rents, and documents relating to Indian affairs and the boundaries of Virginia.]

Vol. 1328, [old Board of Trade, Virginia, 25]

Volume lettered: Virginia, Bundle W, Nos. 122-224. Years 1753-1756, and one paper of December, 1751. [Letters and enclosures to the Lords Commissioners from Governor Dinwiddie, including Orders in Council, Acts of Assembly and Sir Mathew Lamb's reports, accounts of revenue from tobacco tax and quit rents, petition of the Ohio Company, and documents relating to Indian affairs.]

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE—Continued.

Colonial Office, Class 5—Continued.

- Vol. 1329, [old Board of Trade, Virginia, 26]
 Volume lettered: Virginia, Bundle X, 1-107. Years 1756-1760. [Letters and enclosures to the Lords Commissioners from Governors Robert Dinwiddie and Francis Fauquier, including Acts of Assembly and Sir Mathew Lamb's reports, accounts of revenue from tobacco tax and quit rents, and documents relating to Indian affairs.]
- Vol. 1341, Bundles of loose papers. Items from old A. W. I. 640, 641, 642. Years 1706-1714. [Miscellaneous papers and letters.]
- Vol. 1342, Loose papers. Items from old A. W. I. 643. Years 1715-1717. [Miscellaneous.]
- Vol. 1343, Loose papers. Items from old A. W. I. 647. Years 1723-1725. [Only 11 pages copied; letters and proclamations of Governor Hugh Drysdale.]
- Vol. 1344, [old A. W. I. 646-666, 667 and 682]
 Years 1726-1780. [Miscellaneous.]
- Vol. 1353, [old A. W. I. 213] Years 1774-1777.
 [Letters from Lord Dunmore to the Secretary of State, with enclosures.]
- Vol. 1366, [old Board of Trade, Virginia, 44]
 Volume lettered: H. Years 1728-1752.
 [Entry book of the Board of Trade. Chiefly letters from the Lords Commissioners, from Alured Popple and Thomas Hill to officials in Virginia. Includes numerous lists of Acts.]
- Vol. 1367, [old Board of Trade, Virginia, 45]
 Years 1752-1760.
 [Entry book of the Board of Trade. Contains letters to Lt. Gov. Dinwiddie and Lt. Gov. Fauquier, to the King and the Secretary of State, and to the Council for Plantation affairs; and a long paper of instructions to John, Earl of Loudoun, Governor of Virginia, 1756, or in his absence to the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief in Virginia.]
- Vol. 1368, [old Board of Trade, Virginia, 46]
 Years 1760-1768.
 [Entry book of the Board of Trade. Letters and instructions to Governors.]
- Vol. 1369, [old Board of Trade, Virginia, 47]
 Years 1770-1774.
 [Entry book of the Board of Trade. Letters and Instructions to Governors.]

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE—Continued.

Colonial Office, Class 5—Continued.

Vol. 1374, [old A. W. I. 324] Year 1767. Entry book.

[Only one paper is here copied, the rest having already been transcribed from the originals in other volumes. The paper copied is a letter from Lord Shelburne to the Lieut. Gov. of Virginia, transmitting Orders in Council.]

Vol. 1375, [old A. W. I. 443]

Volume lettered: A, Virginia. Years 1768-1776.

[Entry book of the Board of Trade. Only those items are here copied which have not been transcribed from the original papers.]

FULHAM PALACE MANUSCRIPTS:

Archives of the Bishop of London.

[Chiefly letters to the Bishop of London, from clergymen and leading members of the Church of England in the colonies, together with memorials, petitions, and miscellaneous papers, treating of the affairs of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the Church in America. The documents in each box are numbered, but not in chronological order.]

Canada and Newfoundland. 1699-1827. [Only Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, etc., transcribed, excepting one or two early Canadian papers. There is a list of the papers in the front of the volume.]

Bahama Islands. 1721-1802. [List of documents in front of volume.]

Barbadoes. 1686-1829. [List of documents in front of volume.]

Bermuda. 1695-1806. [List of documents in front of volume.]

Jamaica. 1709-1806. [List of documents in front of volume.]

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS:

Series B. Vol. I.

Volume lettered: Letters received (Originals). New York. New England. 1702-1799. (1788 is, however, the latest date.)

Series B. Vol. II. New York, 1759-1782.

[List of writers of letters in front of volume.]

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Washington, D. C., December 3, 1917

SIR: The operations of this office during the fiscal year 1917, covering the usual routine, comprised the custody, care, and maintenance of the Library Building and Grounds (including the operation and repair of the mechanical plant), the construction, purchase, and repair of library equipment, and the disbursement of the appropriations for this office, for the Library of Congress, for the United States Botanic Garden, and others coming under the control of the Joint Committee on the Library.

The operations are shown in the following tables:

FUEL, LIGHTS, REPAIRS, AND MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES

Watch and housekeeping department:

Ice (470,400 pounds).....	\$1, 275. 29
Painting in and about the building (labor) ..	1, 196. 51
Painting (materials).....	201. 17
Repairs (floors, windows, etc.).....	470. 98
Washing towels.....	173. 86
Dry goods (cleaning cloths, etc.).....	142. 83
Soap powders.....	187. 51
Soaps.....	400. 62
Paper towels.....	877. 50
Housekeeping (brooms, buckets, brushes, etc.).....	458. 04
Toilet supplies.....	240. 34
Miscellaneous supplies.....	243. 27
Exterminating rats.....	212. 50
Watchmen's time recorder.....	544. 39
Gas range.....	326. 50
Revolvers and cartridges.....	98. 74
Flags.....	45. 00
	<hr/> \$7, 095. 05

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Engineer department:

Mail and delivery service—upkeep and repair of motor vehicles.....	\$632. 25
Hardware and tools.....	169. 93
Repairs.....	214. 65
Plumbing supplies.....	265. 68
Removing refuse.....	176. 40
Oils.....	42. 66
Gas.....	25. 90
Miscellaneous supplies.....	121. 92
Pneumatic tube equipment.....	973. 30
Air compressor.....	145. 00
Irrigating system for courtyards.....	239. 22
Gasoline pump.....	160. 49
Elevator cable.....	346. 99
Granolithic floor for automobile shed.....	393. 75
	<u>\$3, 818. 14</u>

Electrical department:

Lamps.....	515. 07
Miscellaneous supplies (condulets, holders, shades, fixtures, wire, conduit, tape, etc.).	332. 18
Tools.....	2. 25
Repairs to electrical equipment.....	151. 97
Intercommunicating telephones.....	320. 31
Electric motor.....	325. 00
	<u>1, 646. 78</u>

Office:

General telephone service of Library (1 central station, 86 substations, and 7 trunk lines).....	1, 150. 42
Stationery.....	167. 41
Car tickets.....	10. 00
Express and freight charges.....	2. 49
Telegrams.....	2. 57
Directory.....	7. 50
Photograph.....	3. 00
Drawing.....	30. 00
Postage stamps.....	15. 00
	<u>1, 388. 39</u>
Total expended.....	13, 948. 36
Balance (including \$8.68 refunded by contractors).....	60. 32
	<u>14, 008. 68</u>

WATER-PROOFING PARTS OF EAST DRIVEWAY AND OVER MACHINERY

Expended.....	\$4, 000. 00
Unexpended balance.....	
Appropriation.....	<u>4, 000. 00</u>

Superintendent of Building and Grounds 203

REPAIRS AND PAINTING OF ROOF

Expended.....	\$1,999. 50
Unexpended balance.....	. 50

Appropriation.....	2,000. 00
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RESURFACING WEST DRIVEWAY AND REPAIRS TO STONE CURB IN LIBRARY GROUNDS

Expended.....	\$2,620. 28
Unexpended balance.....	1,379. 72

Appropriation.....	4,000. 00
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REFITTING OF BOILER ROOM AND COAL VAULTS

Expended.....	\$1,024. 77
Unexpended balance.....	1,475. 23

Appropriation.....	2,500. 00
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FURNITURE

Typewriting machines:

Special adding and subtracting machine (for Card Division).....	\$584. 50
New machines (12).....	620. 40
Repairs and parts.....	198. 85
	1,403. 75

Desk fans.....	135. 10
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Repairing and fitting miscellaneous furniture (including labor and materials).....	487. 86
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Book trucks.....	22. 50
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Miscellaneous furniture (including tables, desks, stands, cases, hardware, etc.).....	1,280. 30
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Card catalogue cases.....	1,641. 29
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Carpets and runners.....	1,043. 68
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Express, freight, and drayage.....	10. 55
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Partitions and screens.....	355. 32
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Castors and fiber-tired wheels for book trucks.....	404. 98
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Electric print drier.....	360. 00
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Bronze gates for gallery.....	553. 00
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Book supports.....	595. 00
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Exhibition cases.....	1,140. 00
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Mimeograph for Bibliographic Division.....	181. 00
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Awnings.....	22. 00
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Water coolers.....	257. 04
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Drawings.....	90. 00
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Total expended.....	9,983. 37
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Unexpended.....	16. 63
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Appropriation.....	10,000. 00
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APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

The following table presents the several appropriations disbursed during the fiscal year and the corresponding appropriations for the preceding and succeeding years:

Object of appropriation	Appropriations, 1916	Appropriations, 1917	Expenditures, 1917	Appropriations, 1918
Library and Copyright Office:				
Salaries.....	^a \$443,360.11	^b \$455,099.26	^c \$453,234.15	\$460,460.00
Special and temporary service	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Contingent expenses.....	^e 7,307.79	^d 7,304.74	7,302.18	7,300.00
Increase of Library—				
Purchase of books.....	90,000.00	90,000.00	^e 90,000.00	90,000.00
Purchase of law books..	3,000.00	3,000.00	^e 3,000.00	3,000.00
Purchase of periodicals..	5,000.00	5,000.00	^e 5,000.00	5,000.00
Total, Library and Copyright Office...	550,667.90	562,404.00	560,536.33	567,760.00
Library Building and Grounds:				
Care and maintenance.....	79,645.00	83,245.00	82,601.59	86,005.00
Fuel, lights, etc.....	14,000.00	^d 26,508.68	^e 23,592.91	^h 18,100.00
Fuel, lights, etc. (1917-18)...				^h 14,900.00
Furniture.....	17,000.00	10,000.00	^f 9,983.37	10,000.00
Total, Building and Grounds	110,645.00	119,753.68	116,177.87	129,005.00
Grand total.....	661,312.90	682,157.68	676,714.20	696,765.00
Botanic Garden:				
Salaries.....	17,300.00	19,800.00	19,781.25	23,640.00
Improving garden.....	8,000.00	11,903.00	11,902.76	12,000.00
Improving buildings.....	6,000.00	9,000.00	^g 8,769.41	11,000.00
New boilers (1917 and 1918)...				1,500.00
Total, Botanic Garden.....	31,300.00	40,703.00	40,453.42	48,140.00
Repairs of paintings in the Capitol.	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Marking historical places in the District of Columbia.....	^f500.00	^f500.00		^f500.00
Removing Botanic Garden fence.	^f2,500.00	^f2,500.00		^f2,500.00
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard (interest account).....	^j2,702.55	^j2,972.45	2,944.80	^j2,765.65
Portrait of the late Chief Justice Fuller.....	1,500.00			

- ^a Including increase of \$1,200.11 by sale of cards.
^b Including credits of \$699.79 by sale of cards and \$339.47 yet to be credited.
^c Including increase of \$1.30 by sale of photostat duplications; \$5.85 for return of photostat spools; \$0.64 account of refund by defaulting contractor.
^d Including increase of \$4.74 account of sale of photostat duplications.
^e Including unfilled orders.
^f Any unexpended balance to be available for succeeding year.
^g Including \$4,000 for water-proofing east driveway; \$2,000 for repairs to roof; \$4,000 for resurfacing west driveway; and \$2,500 for refitting of boiler room and coal vaults. Also, \$8.68 account of refund by defaulting contractors.
^h Including \$1,075 for fire hose; \$2,300 for repair of elevators; \$500 for painting roof; and \$2,000 for pointing exterior stone work.
ⁱ Appropriation of previous year continued.
^j Including balance available from preceding year and additional appropriation of \$800.
^k Consists of \$1,400 additional for water-proofing east driveway; \$8,500 for repairing tunnel; \$5,000 for circulating drinking water system.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS

Old mechanical equipment no longer needed at the Library, comprising eight steam boilers with accessories and connections, two steam pumps, four direct-connected steam engines and generators, five boosters and five motor starters, was advertised and sold to the highest bidder on September 29, 1916.

Proceeds from the sale are accounted for as follows:

Price received as per contract.....	\$3, 458. 00	
Advertising.....	30. 49	
		<hr/>
Deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the United States.....	\$3, 427. 51	
Withheld under income-tax law, on account of salaries paid during the calendar year 1916, and remitted to collector of internal revenue.....		25. 00

UNEXPENDED BALANCES

All known claims chargeable to the appropriations for the fiscal year 1915 have been settled, including those directly paid on auditor's certificates, and the unexpended balances have been deposited to the credit of the surplus fund of the Treasury as follows:

Library:		
Salaries.....	\$1, 781. 83	
Special and temporary service.....	80. 70	
Contingent expenses.....	36. 54	
Increase of Library (purchase of law books)..<	1. 81	
		<hr/>
		\$1, 900. 88
Building and grounds:		
Care and maintenance (salaries).....	3, 971. 26	
Fuel, lights, etc.....	43. 49	
Furniture.....	8. 71	
		<hr/>
		4, 023. 46
Botanic Garden:		
Salaries.....	. 50	
Improving Garden.....	1. 75	
Improving buildings.....	9. 71	
		<hr/>
		11. 96
Total.....		<hr/>
		5, 936. 30

VISITORS TO THE LIBRARY

The count of visitors to and users of the Library during the year was as follows:

Date	From 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.	From 6 p. m. to 10 p. m.	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Daily aver- age	Days in months
1916						
July.....	36, 718	20, 308	3, 320	502	2, 101	30
August.....	40, 595	28, 216	3, 091	582	2, 220	31
September.....	38, 243	26, 243	3, 133	549	2, 174	30
October.....	40, 486	24, 983	3, 562	1, 464	2, 112	31
November.....	39, 443	19, 537	5, 145	687	1, 966	30
December.....	38, 681	16, 291	3, 246	726	1, 833	30
1917						
January.....	40, 827	18, 202	3, 772	1, 423	1, 968	30
February.....	40, 339	18, 276	3, 886	1, 330	2, 094	28
March.....	74, 467	48, 248	31, 419	1, 612	3, 958	31
April.....	53, 844	34, 080	5, 683	1, 986	2, 931	30
May.....	39, 525	26, 111	3, 712	1, 395	2, 117	31
June.....	54, 006	63, 883	24, 005	635	3, 930	30
Total....	537, 174	344, 378	.....	.....	.....	362

Total number of visitors during year, 881,552.

Average, 362 days, 2,435.

ORGANIZATION

The organization of the Office of Superintendent of the Library Building and Grounds for the fiscal year 1917 was as follows:

Superintendent

Chief clerk

- 1 property clerk
- 3 clerks
- 2 telephone operators
- 1 messenger
- 1 assistant messenger

Chief engineer

- 1 electrician
- 4 assistant engineers
- 2 machinists
- 2 wiremen
- 1 plumber
- 3 elevator conductors
- 9 skilled laborers

Superintendent—Continued.

Captain of the watch
 1 lieutenant
 18 watchmen
 4 check boys
 2 attendants, ladies' room
 1 mistress of charwomen
 1 assistant mistress of charwomen
 58 charwomen
 1 foreman of laborers
 1 skilled laborer
 14 laborers
 2 carpenters
 1 painter

Total number of employees, 138.

The changes in the personnel of employees during the fiscal year were as follows:

	Resigned	Dropped	Total
Chief engineer.....		1	1
Property clerk.....	1		1
Carpenter.....	1		1
Watchmen.....	4	2	6
Wireman.....	1		1
Skilled laborers.....	1	2	3
Laborers.....	1	1	2
Check boys.....	5	1	6
Charwomen.....	19	1	20
Total.....	33	8	41

TELEPHONE SERVICE

The marked increase in the work of the telephone service calls for gradual addition to the equipment and involves increase in the expense. The pressure on the operators has been somewhat relieved by extending some of the intercommunicating systems (not connected with the switchboard), and the efficiency of the service has been increased by the installation, in April, 1917, of a modern switchboard in place of the out of date equipment.

The telephone connections with the switchboard on June 30 of each of the last five years are shown in the following table:

	Trunk lines	Capitol tie lines	Government Printing Office tie lines	Tele- phones
1913.....	4	2		67
1914.....	5	2		73
1915.....	6	2	1	82
1916.....	6	3	1	84
1917.....	7	3	1	86

In 1913 there were six separate intercommunicating systems, with a total of 30 branches. At this date there are nine such systems, with a total of 51 branches. The intercommunicating telephones were purchased outright and are kept in repair by the electrician.

Upon request, the telephone company considerably increased the number of public telephone pay stations, locating them at convenient places for employees and the public.

RESURFACING WEST DRIVEWAY

Under the appropriation of \$4,000 for resurfacing the west driveway, including repairs to the curbing, competitive proposals on plans and specifications prepared by this office resulted in the award of contract to The Cranford Paving Co. of this city. The work was promptly completed as soon as the contractor was notified to proceed. The cost of the work was \$2,620.28, which includes a maintenance agreement for five years from November 27, 1916.

WATERPROOFING EAST DRIVEWAY

The entire driveway on the east side of the building over large cellar spaces and over some of the machinery has been thoroughly waterproofed. The large space underneath, which formerly leaked badly and was quite unsanitary, is now dry and available for appropriate use.

The cost of this work was \$5,397.62, covered by appropriations for the fiscal years 1917 and 1918. The unit cost was about 36 cents per square foot. The work included the removal of the asphalt-block pavement, repairs and regrading of the concrete base, laying a waterproof sheet of asphaltic mastic $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick in two layers, a sand-and-cement grading bed, and relaying the asphalt-block pavement.

Plans and specifications were prepared by this office, competitive proposals obtained, and the work was awarded to The Cranford Paving Co. of this city.

CAPITOL BOOK-CARRIER TUNNEL

In the last annual report the serious condition of the Capitol book-carrier tunnel was noted. The legislative act approved March 3, 1917, provided an appropriation of \$8,500, immediately available, for the necessary repairs. Plans and specifications had already been prepared for the work, so that competitive proposals were at once obtained, a contract signed March 16, and the work rushed to completion by April 15. The mechanical force reinstalled the book-carrier apparatus and put the carrier in operation a few days thereafter.

A brief description of the work follows:

The old brick tunnel, 4 feet wide and 6 feet high inside, which was badly cracked and had settled 2 feet over the railway tunnel, was entirely removed for a distance of about 120 feet and replaced by a reinforced concrete tunnel section. This section was supported by two large concrete piers or columns, which were carried down to bear on the top of the railway tunnel construction, the object being to prevent future settlement of the book-carrier tunnel even should the material over the railway tunnel continue to sink. In excavating the shafts for these piers the rotten timbers left in place by the railway tunnel constructors were cut out, so that the piers bear on the solid construction of the railway tunnel. The piers being about 40 feet apart, while the sec-

tion supported is 120 feet long, the ends, each about 40 feet long, projecting beyond the piers, were reinforced as cantilevers to support the tunnel to the firm, undisturbed ground at the ends.

The cost of the work, including repairs to the carrier, was \$6,305.65.

DRINKING-WATER SYSTEM

The need of a modern system for distribution of drinking water in the building, expressed in the last annual report, was promptly recognized by Congress, and an appropriation, immediately available, of \$5,000 in the legislative act approved March 3, 1917, permitted the practical completion of such a plant in the early summer.

The plant comprises a motor-driven refrigerating machine (ammonia compressor) of 8 tons refrigerating capacity, the auxiliary ammonia condensers, 700 feet of 1¼ inch expansion coils for cooling the water in a 1,200-gallon galvanized-steel cooling tank, and a motor-driven water-circulating pump. The distribution system comprises upward of 6,000 linear feet of various sized galvanized-steel supply and circulating return lines, covered with thick cork insulation, various types of fixtures, and the drainage lines therefrom.

In the public corridors, main and periodical reading rooms, and similar locations, vitreous ware pedestal drinking fountains with specially designed combination bubblers and tumbler fills were installed. For offices, shops, lavatories, etc., ordinary cold-water faucets, and in some cases combination bubblers and tumbler fills are used.

The plant is capable of delivering 3,750 gallons of drinking water at a temperature of 45° F. in a library day of 13 hours (9 a. m. to 10 p. m.).

The purchase of ice has now ceased, and the service of two laborers (formerly required for distributing ice and water to water coolers), has been saved. The plant is

practically automatic, and no increase in the mechanical force is required.

The average annual cost of ice in the last few years has been \$1,415.

The machinery, equipment, and material for the plant were purchased so far as possible on competitive proposals on specifications prepared in this office. Practically the entire work of installation was done by the mechanical and laboring forces of the building under the direction of the present chief engineer, Mr. Charles E. Ray, who is an expert refrigerating engineer.

I feel that it is proper to record herein the intelligent interest and cheerful cooperation of the employees in doing this work, entirely new to them, and in addition to their routine duties. It was only possible by the voluntary "speeding up" of all hands.

Statement of expenditures for drinking water system to September 15, 1917:

Refrigerating machinery, tank, coils, etc., (contract).....	\$1,438.00
Cork covering.....	1,106.51
Fountains (20) (Two fountains yet to be purchased from balance below).....	550.58
Bubbler heads (21).....	199.25
Miscellaneous material.....	138.24
Circulating pump.....	130.00
Pipe fittings.....	97.22
Valves.....	61.26
Ammonia.....	68.15
Cocks and faucets.....	59.88
Leather belting.....	51.61
Electrical material.....	45.01
Pipe hangers.....	39.11
Hair felt pipe covering.....	28.05
Thermometers.....	24.50
Regulator (water pressure).....	15.75
Tanks at top of supply lines.....	14.20
Express.....	2.04
Pipe, 6,208 feet (miscellaneous sizes: 1/8" to 2" diameter)..<	384.89
Expenditures.....	4,454.25
Balance.....	545.75
Appropriation.....	5,000.00

THE WEST COURTS

It having been difficult to keep the grass in the courts in proper condition, owing to the thin topping of good soil on the hard gravel subsoil, the surface of the two west courts was regraded, good soil added, and the courts reseeded with good result. Taking advantage of the regrading, distribution pipes with sprinkler heads were installed by the mechanical force at an expense for material of \$239.22. This little irrigation system has been found to be quite a labor saver.

THE FOUNTAIN

The fountain on the west front of the building, popularly known as "Neptune's Fountain," leaked badly for a long time, probably on account of settlements due to the proximity of the railway tunnel, and some of the leakage penetrated the Capitol book carrier tunnel which passes directly under the fountain. The basin of the fountain was water-proofed in an inexpensive manner and most of the leakage corrected.

In order to improve the appearance of the fountain two home made jets to spray the central figure were added and a few water plants and fish placed in the basin.

ROOF REPAIRS

The condition of the copper roof covering gives concern, as there is still a large area of perforated and constantly deteriorating copper, but the recent appropriations of small amounts annually have permitted such repairs that a marked improvement as to leaking is now noted. The appropriation of \$2,000 for the fiscal year was expended in purchase of sheet copper and replacing the worst sections.

• UTILIZING FORMER ENGINE ROOM

Upon the sale and removal of the old steam engines in November, 1916, it was possible to rearrange the northeast

section of the cellar to advantage and extend the space needed for library use.

The former engine room was subdivided to provide a joint office for the chief engineer and the electrician, a small shop for electrical repair work, a store room for electrical and mechanical fittings, fans, lamps, etc., and a locker and wash room for the mechanical force. This permitted the assignment of considerable space in the northeast section to the branch printing office and bindery, formerly occupied by the mechanical force.

MISCELLANEOUS REPAIRS

As usual a wide range of minor but important mechanical repairs added to the larger items heretofore mentioned, kept the force fully occupied. Some of these were: The overhauling of the pneumatic-tube system of the main reading room and book stacks, including the installation of new, noiseless terminal valves at a cost of \$973.30 for material; overhauling elevators and putting in new cables where required; installing a modern gasoline storage tank and pump to obviate storage of gasoline in the cellar as heretofore customary; installing a new watchmen's time recorder in place of the former worn out equipment; a new gas range for the café, the old one after many years' service having become unusable.

A program of interior painting was carried out as usual, but it is impossible with the single painter to keep up as well as would be desirable in this respect.

PROPOSED BOOKSTACK IN NORTHEAST COURT

The growth of the Library collections is such that before additional accommodations can be provided the need therefor will have become acute. Consideration must therefore be given at once to this problem.

When the stack in the southeast court was authorized in 1908, the collections were overflowing into the cellar, which

is entirely unsuited for such storage. A similar condition of congestion in the book spaces of the building is again in evidence and must be met.

As then, the only available space for erection of adequate shelving within the lines of the building is in one of the courts. Granting some minor objections to such use of a court, the great advantages of convenience and economy of construction (no new walls being required), and also permanent administrative and maintenance economy appear to make this the logical solution.

The full consideration given to the question of occupying a court in this manner, the description and illustration of the stack proposed in the former instance, and the actions of the Congressional Committees and of Congress, may be found in the annual reports of the Superintendent of the Library Building and Grounds for the years 1906 to 1910, inclusive. The conditions affecting the use of the northeast court for this purpose are about the same as those in the case of the southeast court.

A stack fully occupying the northeast court would accommodate about 1,500,000 books, and would cost about \$400,000 at the present period of high prices.

THE CARD DIVISION

To provide for the inevitable growth of the Card Division is again a pressing and serious matter.

In the fall of 1915 the card stack was extended by 6,240 card trays at a cost of \$4,750, a rate of about 76 cents per tray. Since that time to date 3,360 trays have been added at a cost of \$2,961.50, a rate of about 88 cents per tray. The lowest price obtainable in September, 1917, on large quantities was at the rate of \$1.93 per tray.

The above indicates a probable necessary extension of this stack by about 5,000 trays each year. At the normal price paid in 1915 this would require an appropriation of

about \$4,000 annually, but at the present market, nearly \$10,000.

As such an extension is now pressing it is reluctantly recommended, notwithstanding the high cost.

MAIL AND DELIVERY SERVICE

The mail service and the distribution and collection of books require the use of three automobiles and two motorcycles. One electric car has been in service since August, 1910, one electric car since September, 1913, and one Ford gasoline car since June, 1912. The increasing repair bills on these cars indicate that at least one of them should be replaced within the next year.

The wooden shed for housing these machines is so small that no room is left for the motorcycles, nor is there room to make repairs to the machines.

A larger shed with working space for repairs would greatly improve the service.

Respectfully submitted

FRANK L. AVERILL

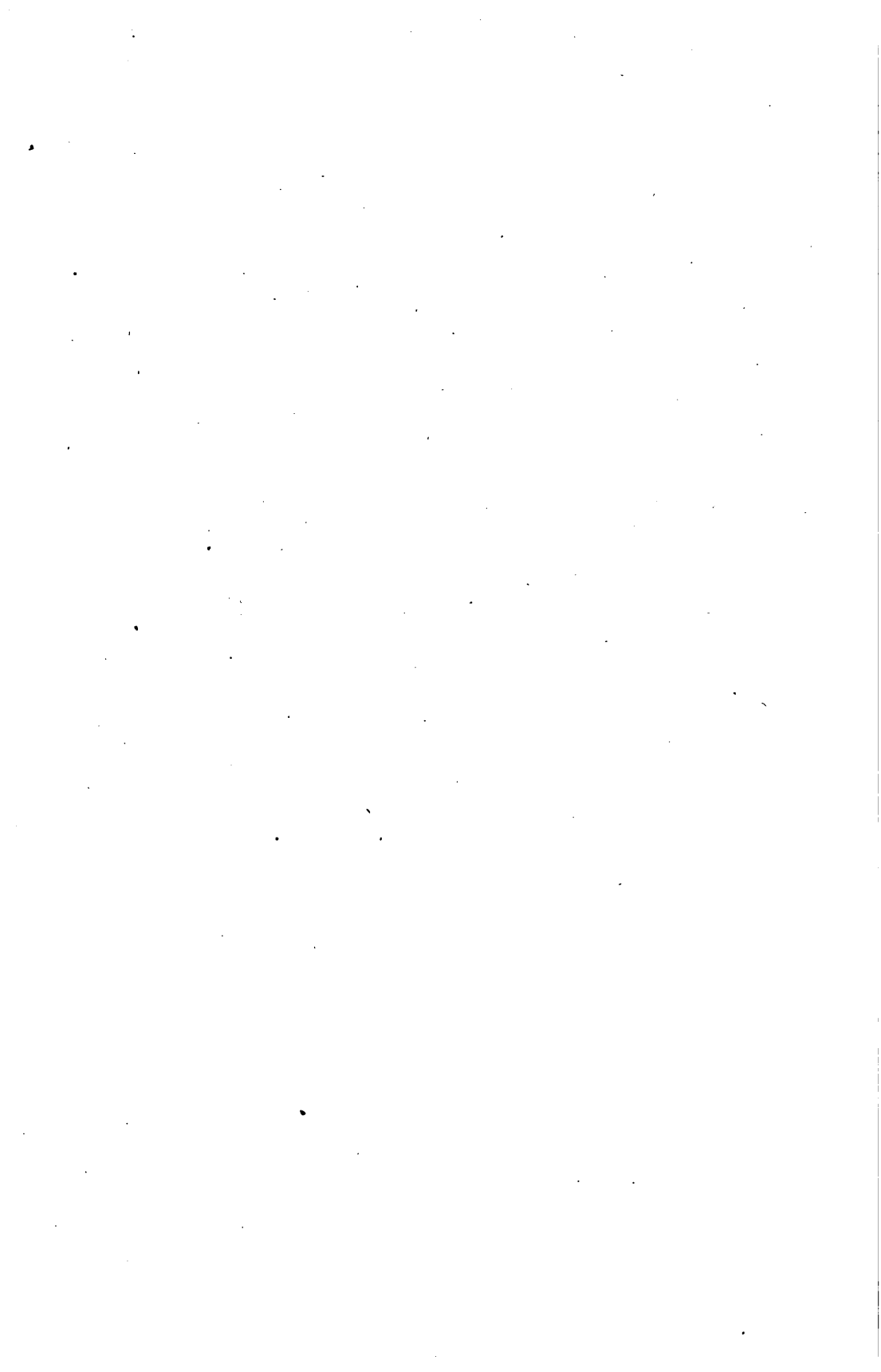
Superintendent Library Building and Grounds

The Honorable

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

The Honorable

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



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